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# HAND-BOOK

FOR

AMERICAN TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE.



A  
H A N D - B O O K

FOR  
AMERICAN TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE,

COLLATED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES,

DESIGNED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE EUROPEAN  
GUIDE-BOOKS.

PART FIRST.

COMPRISING PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND OUTLINE  
OF A TOUR IN FRANCE AND ITALY, VIA  
LONDON.

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## P R E F A C E .

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THE author of this little work, having enjoyed the privilege of making a rapid tour in Europe, during the summer of 1852, was thus enabled to collect valuable materials and information for the task which he has now attempted. In the autumn preceding his tour, he made inquiries in the best bookstores of Boston and New York for the requisite Guide-Books, but they were not to be found. Accordingly, he ordered and obtained from London, at the cost of more than thirty dollars, a set of ten volumes, including the series of Black and Murray, covering the ground over which he proposed to travel. It then occurred to him very forcibly, that so much of these ten volumes as would be necessary, or highly important, to the American traveller, during a rapid tour in Europe, might be condensed into a single work of moderate size; and that, if such a work were

tolerably well compiled, it would be of great benefit to many of his countrymen abroad, and might even be of service to some who would wish to travel, in imagination, at home. Acting under this impression, and feeling that he possessed some peculiar facilities for such an undertaking, the author used all the means in his power to prepare himself for this task, before and during his sojourn abroad, and received much information from kind friends, who gave it for this special purpose. His engagements not permitting the preparation of a complete work at present, he has nevertheless thought it advisable to elaborate, without delay, that portion which is now offered to the public,—in order that those who would desire such a companion may be able to avail themselves of it during the ensuing season.

In conclusion, the author would respectfully solicit any information which would give greater accuracy and completeness to his volume ; as such information is constantly changing, and may be constantly improved. He wishes and proposes to make this as perfect a work as possible for the purpose, and regards the present book as but the outline of a plan to be gradually completed hereafter.

## FIRST DIVISION.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

#### § 1.—*Introduction.*

A TOUR in Europe cannot fail to be of interest and benefit to an intelligent American, if, while engaged in it, his health be spared, and his time be properly employed. To see the curiosities of nature and of art,—to observe the manners and customs,—and to examine the laws and institutions of the old world, should certainly expand the mind and improve the understanding of a citizen of the new. At the same time, there are so many temptations to idleness and vice, or, at least, to the formation of injurious habits, while away from the gentle and restraining influences of home, that the writer cannot advise parents or guardians to expose their sons or wards to such danger, unless it be under the most efficient and competent control. None but those whose principles are firmly established, whose education, both literary and scientific, is far advanced, and who have a strong curiosity to learn what is best worth learning; none else can reap the full benefit of such a tour as it is the object of this work to delineate.



And those who have already studied most carefully the Geography, and History, and Literature of Europe, will derive the greatest pleasure and profit from visiting in reality those scenes through which they must already have wandered in imagination.

Various motives may induce our countrymen to cross the Atlantic, and visit Europe's classic shores. The traveller on business will of course visit those places where his business lies, although he may, by a judicious arrangement, see much besides. The traveller for health will seek those localities which are deemed most suitable for the invalid, and especially the sunny climes of the south : but the writer would not advise any one whose constitution is much impaired, and whose prospects of recovery are slender, to quit his own quiet home, where he can have rest, and kind friends to soothe him, for any new abode, however lauded for its sanitary virtues. It is a sad thing to droop and die among strangers, and especially in a foreign land. The student who visits Europe, will find abundant resources in Paris and the other great capitals, or in the English or German Universities. The artist will be attracted to Rome, or the other chief cities of Italy. The sportsman will probably find his pastime among the mountains and lakes of Scotland, Wales, or Switzerland ; while the courtier will linger in the saloons of the lordly and luxurious, wherever they may be accessible. But the philosophic traveller, who is a scholar, a patriot, and a Christian, will not be satisfied with narrow views or distorted images. He will wish to see both nature and art, both men and things, in their true aspects,

however various; and to see the best specimens of each class of objects in their appropriate localities. For such travellers this work is more especially designed.

The arrangement, or plan, of a tour in Europe, which is an important consideration, should depend upon the time which can be allotted to it; and this, again, may depend upon the expense. To see the curiosities of Central Europe thoroughly, a year is barely sufficient, without entering upon any extensive course of study: and, if it be practicable to include two summers in the tour, one should be spent in Ireland, Scotland, and the north of England; and the other should be chiefly devoted to Switzerland and the Tyrol. Thus, Dublin might be visited in July; Glasgow and Edinburgh in August; the north of England chiefly in September; London in October; Paris in November; the south of France in December; Rome in January; Naples in February; Florence in March; Venice in April; Vienna in May; Berlin in June; Milan in July, passing southward by the way of St. Gothard; Mont Blanc and the Rigi in August, by way of the Simplon pass; and the Rhine in September, or during the time of vintage; allowing October for Holland and Belgium; and November for the south of England; so as to return home before winter. For those who travel thus leisurely, the larger guide books will be found very desirable, if not indispensable companions. But most travellers will feel obliged to limit their tour to one season, of six or eight months, preferring the summer for comfort; although, in order to see both Scotland and Switzerland in that period, it will be necessary to hurry rapidly from one of these countries

to the other, while the season is warm, somewhat to the neglect of the numerous intervening places. To meet the exigencies of such travellers is the object of the itinerary which forms the principal and concluding part of this little volume.

The remaining preliminary information which the traveller should possess, may be arranged under the heads of baggage, funds, expenses, passports, custom-houses, the voyage, guide-books, languages, couriers, conveyance, health, purchases, correspondence, credentials, and religion; of which we proceed separately to treat.

### § 2.—*Baggage*.\*

THE best rule which can be given to travellers in regard to baggage, or *luggage*, is, to take as little as will suffice, and have it carefully marked with their names or initials. In England, any reasonable amount is allowed to pass without any extra charge on the *railways*; but on the railroads of the continent all baggage not carried in the

\* The English very generally use the term *luggage*, instead of *baggage*, to denote the effects which a traveller carries with him; although the latter term is used by Bogue, of London, in his Guide Book for Travellers in Belgium and on the Rhine. The English also use the term *portmanteau* instead of *trunk*, to designate this ordinary accompaniment of travellers. In French, the term *bagage* is used as with us, including *la malle*, or the trunk, *le sac de nuit*, or the carpet-bag, and any other small effects. The Italians have the corresponding terms *bagaglio*, *baule*, and *bisaccia da viaggio*; and the Germans use the terms *Gepäck*, *Koffer*, and *Nachtsack*. The term for a hat-box is, in French, *un carton à chapeau*; in Italian, *una capelliera*; and in German, *ein Hutfuttermal*.

passenger's hand is at a separate charge, the amount of which depends upon the weight; at least when it exceeds a certain very narrow limit. In the French *malles postes*, corresponding to our mail stages, the baggage goes free if it do not exceed twenty-five kilogrammes, or about fifty-five pounds in weight: all beyond that limit must be paid for extra. Moreover, no trunk or portmanteau is admitted into the *malle poste* if it exceed twenty-seven inches in length, fifteen in breadth, or thirteen in height, however light it may be; this regulation being strictly enforced by the government. Accordingly, although the traveller may rarely have occasion to travel by this conveyance, still it is recommended to adopt a trunk of this size, or not much exceeding it; which, with a carpet-bag, an overcoat, an umbrella, and perhaps a hat-box, should suffice for a single gentleman, unless he prefer to travel luxuriously, and therefore more expensively.

"The man of many packages," says Bogue, "becomes a slave to them. On steamboats, on railways, in seeking inns," and on leaving them, "his luggage becomes a source of anxiety, annoyance, and loss." This is literally true, unless he hire a courier to travel with him, whose place it then becomes to take this charge.

An *overcoat* will be necessary, even in midsummer, among the mountains of Switzerland, or the hills of Scotland; and in the spring or autumn it will be useful even in Italy; and in the summer season an *umbrella* will be even more useful to shelter him from the heat of an Italian sun, than from the frequent showers of rain in the north of Great Britain or in Ireland. The traveller

should not forget to take a supply of warm *flannels*, both for the sea-voyage, and for mountain excursions, even in the hottest weather; and a water-proof dress or overcoat may chance to be serviceable in crossing the ocean. This last, however, and a hat-box, may be dispensed with, especially by procuring a *Gibus* hat, which may be compressed like a cap; although it is pleasant to wear a cap while in transit, and a hat while visiting cities. A tall gentleman *may* find himself unable to wear an ordinary hat on the outside of a French *diligence* with a canvas covering above, or perchance in a Italian *vettura*. In regard to ordinary clothing, it is unnecessary to take a large supply; as it may be purchased, when wanted, and at least as cheaply as at home, in any of the large cities of Europe; and nowhere, perhaps, cheaper or better than in Paris. Those who are of a cool temperament will find that a moderate supply of thin clothing, with a good stock of linen, will suffice even for an Italian summer; while others, of warmer blood, may suffer severely from the heat.

A few suggestions may here be offered, which the writer finds in none of the guide-books, concerning the arrangement and packing of a gentleman's trunk; a matter of some consequence to the traveller's comfort, and not always well understood. A travelling trunk, or portmanteau, should be made of stout leather, and, to protect it from soiling and abuse it should be covered with a canvas or oil-cloth sack. There is one objection to a trunk opening precisely midway of its height; which is, that, in order to open it, it must be set on the floor, and



moved out from the side of the room ; whereas in many European hotels a trunk is ordinarily set on an elevated stand, and close to the wall. On the other hand there is this advantage, that when such a trunk is opened, the tray may be taken out and set on the upper part, without seeking for it another resting-place. The writer would recommend that the upper portion of the trunk should comprise not much more than one-fourth part of its height, and should be appropriated to linen and undergarments. The lower part should contain two trays, the upper part of which should barely be deep enough to contain a writing-case,\* a cake of soap in a tin box, a package of letters, and similar small articles ; and the second tray should merely be deep enough to contain a suit of clothing, which may rest on a network of webbing ; while the lowest part of the trunk may be devoted to the heaviest articles, and those least frequently used. Each part of the trunk should always be packed closely, using the smaller articles last, to fill any vacant spaces ; and a carpet bag will serve to hold such articles, not liable to injury by pressure, as the portmanteau will not contain. A carpet bag twenty inches wide, and eighteen or twenty deep, will be found of convenient size ; and may suffice without a trunk, by a proper interchange of articles, for any short excursion. For ladies' baggage, the writer

\* Travellers will find it desirable to purchase their trunk or portmanteau, dressing-case and writing-case of *leather*, being lighter, and more durable than any other material. These articles may be found at several shops in Broadway and Nassau-street, New-York, or elsewhere.

will not attempt to prescribe, but would be disposed to allow them more spacious accommodations.

### § 3. *Funds.*

THE best mode of realizing the requisite funds for traveling in Europe, is by means of drafts, in some form, on European bankers. American paper money would of course be refused, even the bills of our best banks; and American gold would only pass at a heavy discount, aside from the inconvenience of its weight, and the risk of losing it. It is important, therefore, to take out a moderate sum in English gold, if bound to England, or French gold if bound directly to France; sufficient at least to carry the traveller to London or Paris. This may be purchased of the bankers or brokers in our own cities. A draft on any respectable banker in England would be available, or negotiable; although, for travelling on the continent, it would be advisable to use such draft in purchasing new drafts, or letters of credit, on the bankers of the chief cities to be visited. The best drafts to be taken to England are doubtless those on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., who will in return give drafts or letters of credit on any of the chief continental cities. A special advantage of their drafts, is, that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., are so kind as to act as agents of correspondence for those who are favored with such introduction to them. Travellers proceeding directly to Paris, or to Bremen, may doubtless purchase drafts, or bills of exchange, directly, on those

or other cities. But perhaps the very best mode of providing funds for a European tour, is by means of the *Circular Letters of Credit* of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers of New-York City. These letters, addressed to the Union Banking Company in London, and to leading bankers in the principal cities of the continent, are accompanied by circular drafts or orders for £50, £20, or £10, sterling each, to the requisite amount, on presenting which to any of the bankers addressed, showing but still retaining the circular letter of credit, the amount called for will be paid, in the current coin of the place, subject to the usual discount.

The writer purchased these orders of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., at the rate of \$4.93 $\frac{1}{3}$  per pound sterling; this price including the premium of exchange. These orders were paid at the principal office of the Union Banking Co., in London (near the Bank of England), without any discount: so that the *sovereign*, a gold coin worth precisely £1 sterling, cost him \$4.93 $\frac{1}{3}$ , with the advantage that had it been lost on the passage, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. would have refunded the money; otherwise it might have been wiser to purchase sovereigns in New-York at \$4.84 each, and carry them to England. The difference being about two per cent. may be regarded as a premium of insurance against loss or robbery: and the writer was informed by Mr. Sherman, that their drafts or orders are current with all the principal bankers of England. At the rate of \$4.93 $\frac{1}{3}$  per pound sterling, the English *shilling* cost the writer 24 $\frac{2}{3}$  cents; and the English *penny*, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$  cents. At the same

rate, the cost of the *crown* was  $\$1.23\frac{1}{3}$ ; and that of the *half-crown*,  $61\frac{2}{3}$  cents. By this standard his expenses in England were to be estimated in American money.

In Paris, the writer received of Messrs. Greene & Co.  $1008\frac{95}{100}$  francs, in French silver, for a circular draft of £40 sterling; but French gold was at a premium of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per 1000. At this rate, the *Napoleon*, or 20 franc gold piece, cost  $\$3.91\frac{3}{4}$ , while its actual value, having reference to the quantity of gold, is only  $\$3.81$ . The cost of the *five franc piece*, was  $97\frac{79}{100}$ ; that of the *one franc piece*,  $19\frac{558}{1000}$ , or nearly  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; and that of the *sous*, a copper coin, was  $\frac{97}{100}$  of a cent. At Marseilles, the writer received only 1002 francs for a circular draft of £40 sterling; making a difference of more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 1 per cent. in favor of Paris, and thus much increasing the cost of the coins above named. Accordingly, he would recommend that travellers should draw in Paris not only a sufficient sum to last them to Marseilles; but that they should take a large surplus, including more than enough to pay their passage to Rome or Naples, if bound that way; and the premium and risk on gold may be lessened by taking notes of the Bank of France to pay the passage-money, but not to use in Italy, where they are not current. French gold is more widely circulated on the continent than any other kind of money whatever. It is well, therefore, to keep a moderate amount of it in reserve, during the whole continental tour.

In Naples, the writer received of Messrs. Turner & Co., 142 piastres, or Neapolitan dollars, and 78 grani or grains, for £30 sterling; the grain being  $\frac{1}{120}$  of the

piastre. Hence the *piastre*, or Neapolitan dollar, cost \$1.03 $\frac{1}{8}$  of American money; and the *carlin*, being  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the piastre, cost 8 $\frac{3}{5}$  cents, very nearly; while the *grano*, or grain, being  $\frac{1}{10}$  of this, costs  $\frac{86}{1000}$  of a cent. The Spanish dollar, there called a *colonnato*, from the columns stamped upon it, was passing for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlins, and therefore cost \$1.07 $\frac{46}{1000}$ ; though its value in silver was only \$1, as with us. But the risk and trouble of carrying silver from New-York to Naples, would probably be worth all of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and the loss must be sustained in one shape or the other. Messrs. Iggulden & Co., in Naples, allowed 574 grains to the pound sterling, but charged only  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. commission; whereas Messrs. Turner & Co. allowed 575 grains to the pound, but charged 1 per cent. commission; so that the terms of Messrs. Iggulden & Co. were rather more favorable of the two.

In Rome, the writer received from the banker Torlonia, 196 scudi, or Roman dollars, for £40 sterling; these dollars being nominally the same as the Spanish dollar; but they are not current out of the Papal States, while the Spanish dollar is. Hence, the cost of the Roman *scudo* or dollar was \$1.00 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; making the *paul*, which is one-tenth of a scudo, worth very nearly 10 cents; and the *baioccho*, or hundreth part of a scudo, worth very nearly 1 cent. But Spanish dollars were at a premium of 3 per cent.; and hence cost nearly \$1.03 $\frac{2}{3}$  each, if purchased in Rome.

In Florence, the writer received of Maquay & Packenham 2,250 Tuscan pauls for £50 sterling; or 45 Tuscan

pauls per pound. Hence the cost of the Tuscan *paul* was  $10\frac{9.6}{100}$  cents; and the *Francesconi* or Tuscan dollar, of 10 pauls, cost  $\$1.09\frac{2}{3}$  of American money. The same bankers charged  $36\frac{1}{4}$  Tuscan pauls for a Napoleon; the cost of which in Florence was therefore  $\$3.97\frac{1}{3}$ . The writer found no Tuscan copper coins in use, the Roman baioccho circulating instead. At Bologna, the Papal money was again current, though the Austrian zwanzigers here began to make their appearance. In Bologna  $23\frac{1}{4}$  zwanzigers were allowed for a Napoleon; but in Padua only 22; French gold being here at the greatest discount or depreciation.

In Venice, the writer received of Messrs. Schielin, Frères (the Brothers Schielin), 293 zwanzigers, or Austrian lire, for £10 sterling. This made the cost of the *zwanziger*, or Austrian lira,  $16\frac{8.3}{100}$  cents. But calling afterwards on Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., they allowed 298 zwanzigers for £10 sterling, on the circular orders of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., at which rate the cost of the zwanziger was  $16\frac{5.5}{100}$  cents. No Austrian gold coin was in circulation, but zwanzigers were current, as in Austria, all the way to Switzerland.

The coinage of Switzerland, like that of Sardinia and Belgium, is now assimilated to that of France; the Swiss franc and five-franc piece being of the same value as the French. The rate allowed to the writer in Geneva, Berne, and Basle, was intermediate between those of Paris and Marseilles; and at Basle a premium of one-half per cent. was charged for Napoleons.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, as in Bavaria and Wur-

temburg, the current silver coin is the *gulden*, or Bavarian florin, which is subdivided into 60 kreuzers, and is reckoned to be worth 2 francs and 15 centimes, or 2 francs and 3 sous. The Napoleon should pass for 9 guldens and 20 or 30 kreuzers, according to the premium which it may command; but taking the lower of these rates, and comparing it with the value of Napoleons at Basle, the cost of a *gulden*, or Bavarian florin, would be  $42\frac{1}{4}$  cents very nearly; and the *kreuzer* would be a little more than two-thirds of a cent. The five-franc piece passes in Baden for 2 guldens and 20 kreuzers; or the franc for 28 kreuzers: and the Austrian zwanziger passes here for 24 kreuzers; or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  zwanzigers to a gulden. The *vereins thaler*, or union dollar of Bavaria, being equal to 3 guldens and 30 kreuzers, would cost, at the above rate, \$1.47 of American money.

In Prussia, and of course in the Prussian states on the Rhine, the current coin is the Prussian *thaler*, or dollar, which is subdivided into 30 silver-groschen: and a Napoleon passes for 5 Prussian thalers and 12 silver-groschen; or the 5-franc piece for 1 thaler and 10 silver-groschen; the franc being reckoned at 8 silver-groschen. Hence, a Prussian *thaler* costs nearly 73 cents; and a *silver-groschen* costs nearly  $2\frac{2}{3}$  cents of American money. The gulden of Bavaria passes for 17 silver-groschen; and the piece of 2 guldens, for 1 thaler and 4 silver-groschen: the silver-groschen being equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  kreuzers, very nearly.

In Holland, the current coin is the *guilder*, or Dutch florin, the true value of which is the same as that of the gulden of Bavaria. It is subdivided into 20 stivers, or



100 cents: the stiver being equal to 5 Dutch cents. The Napoleon passes for 9 guilders and 7 to 9 stivers; a five-franc piece passing for 2 guilders and 6 stivers, or 30 cents; and the franc being reckoned at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  stivers, or 9 stivers and 1 cent. Hence the cost of the *guilder* is about 42 cents, and that of the *stiver* about 2 cents of American money; while the Dutch cent is less than half a cent of our own.

In Belgium, the currency is the same as in France, the Belgian franc and five-franc piece being of equal value with the French. In Brussels, the writer received of Messrs. Brugmann, Fils, at the rate of 1007 francs, nearly, for £40 sterling; this being the net receipt, as in the preceding instances, after the commission had been deducted. Being about to proceed to England, and wishing to purchase sovereigns, the price charged for them was  $25\frac{35}{100}$  francs; so that the cost of English gold, thus circuitously obtained, was \$4.96 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per sovereign, or pound sterling. This price was paid only for a sufficient sum to reach London, where the original draft, or letters of credit, would be directly available. Thus much the writer has thought it proper and sufficient to say, in regard to funds and currency, in this place.

#### § 4.—*Expenses.*

THE expense of travelling in Europe will, of course, depend upon the style and manner of travelling. A pedestrian, for example, who has time in abundance, with but little money, may pursue his way at less than half the



daily expense which he would incur in travelling rapidly by costly conveyances. The charge at the first-class hotels is often double, or more than double that at respectable houses of less pretension and inferior accommodations. The contingent expenses of travelling may be increased or diminished very much at the will of the traveller; although many of them are unavoidable, and many others are expedient, having reference to economy of time as well as of money, and a due regard to the great objects of travelling. A gentleman, extravagantly inclined, may expend more money for wine and tobacco alone, than would enable an economist to travel respectably, and see the greatest curiosities of Europe, with the same expenditure of time. It should be added, that in carriage-hire, admission fees, and the procuring of guides, there is a considerable saving when a party of two, three, or four gentlemen travel together, and divide these expenses among them.

To give more definite information: if the traveller is willing to dispense with a trunk and carry his own carpet bag; to put up at obscure hotels, and accept of meaner fare, or to take retired lodgings, and feed at the restaurants; to walk about the cities, except an occasional ride in the omnibuses; stinting himself in fees of admission as well as in regard to guides and servants, and only travelling from place to place in the cheapest conveyances, he may itinerate in Europe at an expense of not more than *two* or *three* dollars per day, and, in some parts, even less. It is no disgrace to travel in this manner, for those who find it necessary; although they would probably

receive less attention, and enjoy fewer privileges in consequence. Nevertheless, this is not the manner in which a gentleman, or one possessing self-respect as well as curiosity, would wish to travel: and, accordingly, those who have the means will prefer to expend from *five* to *eight* dollars per day in England, and from *four* to *six* dollars per day on the Continent, according as they travel at leisure or more rapidly: the latter being, of course, more expensive. A gentleman travelling on the continent with a courier, would wish to expend \$10 or \$12 per day, besides any purchases that he might make; but, without a courier, and especially travelling with a party of gentlemen, \$200 per month would be a very liberal allowance for the whole time spent in Europe, not including the passage thither and back. This would make the expense of a six months' tour in Europe, including the passage both ways in a steamer, about \$1,500; which sum would also suffice for clothing, and some small purchases beside, if the traveller were economical. For ladies, the expense would probably be greater, unless they also should choose to study and practise economy.

As it will probably be satisfactory to enter into some details on this subject, the following specimens are given of the expenses of foreign travelling. The passage from New-York to Liverpool, or Havre, by steamer, taking the first-class cabin, is \$120; whereas, by the best packet ships, it is not more than \$75. The return passage of the first-class is \$148, or £30 sterling, by steamer, and \$100 by the best packet sailing ships. It is customary, besides, to present small gratuities to the servants, usually one

or two dollars each to the state-room waiter and table waiter, and fifty cents, or more, to the boot-black, who, in England, is popularly called "boots." The passage, by the express train, from Liverpool to London, is £2 5s., or \$11.10; by the accommodation train, first-class cars, £1 17s., or \$9.12; and by the second-class cars, £1 7s., or \$6.66; the usual rate on the English railroads being about six cents per mile in the first-class cars, and four cents per mile in the second-class cars of the accommodation trains; while the express trains, being more rapid, are higher. It should be added, that travelling in Great Britain is more expensive, in general, than on the Continent, by some 25 or 30 per cent.

Most English hotels have no ordinary, or table d'hôte, but each traveller calls for what he pleases, eats at a separate table, and pays accordingly. Each servant who waits on the traveller expects a fee at least daily; and it is preferable that these fees should be included in the landlord's bill, unless "boots" be an exception, who generally acts as porter, and expects a fee for bringing down the baggage on its departing, if not one for carrying it up on its arrival. The following may be stated as the customary charges in the hotels of Great Britain; the lower rate being for those in the smaller towns, and the latter for the first-class hotels in the largest cities. *Breakfast*, 2s. to 4s.; *dinner*, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; *tea*, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; *supper*, 2s. to 4s.; *bed* (that is to say, apartment), 1s. 6d. to 4s., and *servants*, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; all wines or liquors being extra charges. From this it will be seen, that, taking three meals in the day, including tea, but not

supper, and no wines or liquors, the expense at ordinary hotels will be about 9s., or \$2.25 per day, and may easily amount to \$3; while, at the most expensive hotels in the largest cities, such as Fenton's, Morley's, or the "Golden Cross," in London, it will not be less than £1 sterling, or \$5, per day, and may easily amount to \$6 or \$8. At the same time, comfortable private lodgings in London may probably be obtained, with the necessary meals, for \$12 or \$14 per week. This, of course, does not include the items of washing, shaving, or hair-dressing, and the like; and an extra charge is sometimes made for lights, as well as for fuel in cold weather. To these necessary expenses of living are to be added those of sight-seeing, including carriage hire, or omnibus fare, admission fees, catalogues, and the like, which may be much reduced, or they may easily swell the expense of living in London to \$8 or \$10 per day.

In Paris, the charge for transient travellers, at the first-class hotels is about 3 francs for *breakfast*; 5 francs for *dinner*; 2 francs for *coffee*, usually taken instead of tea; 3 or 4 francs for *bed*, or apartment, and 1½ francs for *servants*; besides extras for fruit or wines, fuel, lights, soap, washing, and the like. Accordingly, the necessary expenses of living at a superior hotel in Paris are something more than \$3 per day, and may be easily increased; but comfortable accommodations may be obtained, for half this sum, in more retired quarters. The expenses of sight-seeing in Paris are also less than in London, as the admission to many public places is gratuitous; so that \$5 per day in Paris will go quite as far as \$7 in London. In

the smaller cities of France the expenses are still less than in Paris; and travelling on the French railroads is decidedly cheaper than on the English for the same class of cars. The same remark is true of the railroads, and of travelling generally on the Continent. But the writer paid 179 francs, or nearly \$35, for a first-class passage by steamer from Marseilles to Naples, including provisions on board for nearly four days.

In Naples, the following were the expenses of the writer's party, three in number, for a day's excursion westward, to the ruins of Cuma and Baiæ, and the neighboring curiosities. Carriage-hire, 3 piastres, or 360 grains; lunch, 130 grains; guide, 125 grains; coachman, extra, 60 grains; Grotto del Cane, 30 grains; Sybil's Cave carriers, 100 grains; torches, 40 grains; Nero's Bath, 100 grains; Solfatara, 25 grains; smaller fees, collectively, 40 grains; total, 1010 grains, or 8 piastres and 50 grains: i. e., 8 piastres and 5 carlins; costing \$8.68 in all, or \$2.89 for each person; while respectable, but not superior, boarding was to be had at \$1.50 or \$2 per day. The excursion to Mount Vesuvius was more expensive; that to Pompeii less so. The expense of a vettura, or private carriage, from Capua to Rome, for the same party, was \$33, or \$11 for each person, including dinners for three days on the way.

In Rome, the charges at the Hotel de l'Europe, Piazza di Spagna, were about \$3 per day for each person, with superior fare and accommodations; and there, as in Naples, or in Venice, the pay of a guide was about \$1 per day; carriage hire within the city of Rome being at 2 pauls, or about 20 cents per hour. Admission fees to

palaces, and gratuities in churches, which in Naples were usually 2 carlins for the former, and one for the latter, were in Rome 2 pauls and 1 paul respectively, and in Venice 1 zwanziger or lira Austriacha each. These may serve as specimens of the expense of travelling in Europe, and are deemed sufficient by way of preliminary information.

§ 5.—*Passports.*

THE American traveller may visit Great Britain, and travel all over it, without a passport; but if he wishes to travel any where on the continent of Europe, a passport is indispensable. The object of this document, is to establish the character of its owner, as a citizen of the United States, and to secure for him the respect and protection which he may justly claim. The form of it is as follows, neatly engraved.

“THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO ALL TO WHOM }  
THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: }

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern, to permit safely and freely to pass [A. B.] a Citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful Aid and Protection.

{ L. S. } Given under my hand and the impression  
of the Seal of the Department of State at the  
City of Washington, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the Independence of the United States.  
\_\_\_\_\_ .”

In the margin is a description of the owner, under the heads of age, stature, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin,

hair, complexion, and face, with the signature of the bearer, to be added by himself.

In regard to obtaining a passport, the following instructions have been printed as a circular, and are issued from the Department of State, at Washington, under date of April, 1850.

“Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries, are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. The best security against this is a passport from the Department of State, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States; which passports are issued *gratis*, upon application supported by proof of citizenship. This proof need be transmitted but once. On all subsequent occasions, a simple reference to it, and to the period when it was presented, will be sufficient.

“When the applicant is a *native citizen* of the United States, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, stating his age and place of birth, signed by him, and sworn to by himself, and one other citizen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a Notary Public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no Notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths. If the applicant be a *naturalized citizen*, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport.

“The application should be accompanied with a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz.: *Age*: — years. *Stature*: — feet, — inches, (English measure). *Forehead*: ——. *Eyes*: ——. *Nose*: ——. *Mouth*: ——. *Chin*: ——. *Hair*: ——. *Complexion*: ——. *Face*: ——. When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children, or servants, or by any females under his protection, it will be sufficient to state the name and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant.



“Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain passports, whilst abroad, from the Diplomatic or Consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment; inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents to observe the utmost caution in granting documents in the nature of a certificate of citizenship, to those persons only who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

“Certificates of citizenship or passports issuing from the State Authorities, or from the Judicial or the Municipal Functionaries of our country, are not recognized by the officers of foreign governments; and if the Diplomatic and Consular agents of the United States are called upon to certify to the authenticity of such document, they cannot do this, for want of that official information in regard to those authorities and functionaries, and to their respective signatures and seals of office, which is indispensably necessary in the case of every such certificate.”

Accordingly, the following is a proper form to be filled up, and executed, and forwarded to the Department of State, by any native citizen of the United States, in order to obtain a passport.

STATE OF ———, }  
 ———, COUNTY. } ss.

[A. B.], of the town of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, being duly sworn, declares that he is a native citizen of the United States; that he is ——— years of age; that he was born in the town of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———; and refers to ——— ———, of the town of ———, in the county of ———, and state of ———, to whom he is personally known.

Subscribed and sworn be-  
 fore me, this ———, day of }  
 ———, 1853. }

—————  
 Notary Public (or Justice of the Peace.)



STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_, } ss.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY. }

[C. D.], of the town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and State of \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, declares that he is acquainted with [A. B.], above named, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the declaration above made by the said [A. B.], is true.

Subscribed and sworn }  
 before me this \_\_\_\_\_ }  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1853. }

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Notary Public,  
 (or Justice of the Peace.)

The following is a correct description of the person of the above named [A. B.]. (See the items already mentioned.)

Attest,

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Notary Public,  
 (or Justice, &c.)

If the traveller proceed to the Continent by the way of England, he must have his passport countersigned in London, at the office of the American Minister, by the American Secretary of Legation; for which no charge is made: and if proceeding to France, the passport must also be *viséd* by the French Consul, that is to say, it must receive his signature, as having seen it and thus authenticated it as genuine, which signature is called a *visa*, and for which a charge is made of about \$1.50, including the folding up of the passport in a little manuscript book, like a pocket-book, not only for convenience of carriage, but also to receive the subsequent *visas*, which, in the course of a tour, will fill quite a volume.\*

\* The writer's passport was here folded over the edges of

In Paris it is again necessary to procure the signature of the American Secretary of Legation, which is gratuitous; and after this, that of the Prefect of Police: and, if proceeding to Italy by way of Genoa or Turin, the visa of the Sardinian Legation should also be procured, and perhaps that of the Tuscan; but of this information may be obtained at the American embassy. The writer procured both these visas, at a charge of seven francs; and that of the police was three francs; making the expense of passports for each person, in Paris, about \$2. It is only necessary for the traveller to visit in person the office of the American embassy; as the visas of the police and of foreign embassies may be procured by means of a *commissionaire*, or agent, such as will be found at all the principal hotels.

Proceeding to Italy by way of Marseilles, the charges in that city were, for the visa of the American Consul, ten francs, but gratuitous to clergymen, through the politeness of Mr. Hodge; for the Roman visa, three and a half francs, and for the Neapolitan, six; that of the police being gratis, and the commissioner charging three francs for his services; so that the charge on each passport at Marseilles, for Italy, was twenty-two and a half francs, or nearly \$4½, besides the expense in Paris. At Naples, the charges on each passport were, for the American Consul, \$2; the police, sixty cents; the Papal Nuncio, sixty

the first MS. leaf, whereby it was exposed to wear, and was afterwards actually worn through at the foldings; whereas it should have been folded smaller than the leaf, and then the edges would have been protected. This may be done by giving proper directions, at Lee's, 440 Strand, London.

cents; the permit of sojourn, sixty cents; the office of Foreign Affairs, \$1; and the commissioner, sixty cents; making a total of \$5.40: and there were additional charges on the way, by land, from Naples to Rome. In Rome, the charges were, for the American Consul, \$2; the police, sixty cents; the Tuscan legation, fifty cents; and the commissioner or agent, forty cents; making a total of \$3.50 for each passport. At Florence, the charge for visas was about \$1.50 for each passport; and these, being the heaviest items, may suffice to give some idea of the expense of passports, especially to those who travel in Italy. When passing from place to place on the Continent, the passport should be carried about the person, and in a safe pocket, remembering that the loss of it may subject the traveller to very great inconvenience.

The writer was favored, besides the ordinary passport, with a courier's or cabinet passport, as a bearer of dispatches; and had been told that it would be of great advantage, especially in exempting his baggage from search by the custom-house officers. But such was not the result in his case; and he found himself burthened with a bag of dispatches, containing letters, papers, &c., from the Department of State, with no immunity or remuneration in return, except the privilege of going ashore with the mails at Liverpool and leaving his baggage behind, to be searched when sent for; a privilege of which he did not choose to avail himself. Accordingly, except on the score of patriotism, or on other conditions than those above named, he cannot advise any fellow-countryman to seek or accept the office of Bearer of Dispatches. Fear-

ing that the fault might be his own, the writer asked the British custom-house officer at Liverpool, whether immunities were not allowed to those bearing dispatches, and was distinctly answered, None, except that above named.

### § 6. *Custom-Houses.*

AMONG the annoyances to which the traveller in Europe is subjected, is that of custom-house examinations of baggage at every frontier. It may have one good effect, however, to make him appreciate more highly the advantages which accrue to our own country from its being not a group of nations, or isolated governments, nor merely a confederation; but a combination of *United States*. Supposing that every traveller who goes from New-York to Boston or Philadelphia, were obliged to stop at some place on the way, or at least on arriving, and after waiting his turn, were to have his trunk opened and ransacked by a custom-house officer; this would be but a specimen of what he must continually meet with, and submit to, while travelling in Europe.

The writer first experienced this annoyance on arriving at Liverpool; when all the passengers were detained on board the steamer from seven o'clock in the evening until near midnight, before the examination of trunks, carpet-bags, band-boxes, hat-boxes, and other boxes, was completed. All tobacco found in the same was charged a very high duty, intended to be prohibitory; so that some of the passengers gave up the article rather than pay the sum demanded. There was a duty also on

daguerreotypes, and similar works of art. American books were charged a duty of about 11 cents per lb. weight; and American reprints of English books were confiscated without reprieve, if they were found recorded in the lists of copyright works. Thus, copies of even original American books, if they have been copyrighted in England, are seized and destroyed by the custom-house officers: a harsh but necessary mode of protection. In short the principle adopted appeared to be, that whatever the passenger might have, in the nature of merchandise, should pay duty; while those things alone which were the necessary appendages of travelling might go free.

The following is a list of British duties on some of the chief articles which a traveller would be likely to have in possession. Precious stones not set, specimens of natural history, bronze works of art, casts of statues, models in cork wood, manuscripts, maps and charts, bullion, silver or gold coins, and medals, antique vases, living animals, plants, trees, and seeds, are admitted duty free. Agates or cornelians when set, beads, brocade, brass and bronze furniture, carriages, cashmere shawls, china, clocks and watches, cotton, linen and woollen articles of dress, furniture, furs and skins made up, japanned ware, jewelry, lace, mosaic work, musical instruments, perfumery, scagliola tables, and toys, pay a duty of *ten per cent.* ad valorem. Gold or silver plate must pay, in addition to this, a stamp duty of 1s. 6d. per ounce. Alabaster sculpture is charged 3s. per cwt.; modern continental books, £5 per cwt.; cameos, 5 per cent. ad valorem; copper coins, 10s. per cwt.; embroidery, 20

per cent. ad valorem; glass when cut, 4*d.* per lb.; marble, manufactured, 3*s.* per cwt.; paintings on glass, 1*s.* 6*d.* per square foot; pictures, 1*s.* per square foot; prints and drawings, 1*d.* each, when single; silk dresses, £1 10*s.* each; and wine, 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. (See further particulars in Coghlan's Guide for Travellers through Italy.)

In France, as in England, the examination is thorough, but not exigent, and due courtesy is generally shown to the passengers. The following is a list of duties charged in France on some of the more common articles imported. Foreign books, 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes, (about 200 lbs); French books, 100 fr. 100 kilogrammes; engravings, 300 fr. per 100 kil.; furniture, 15 per cent. ad valorem; pictures and drawings, 1 per cent. ad valorem; toys, 80 francs per 100 kil.; telescopes, 30 per cent.; carpets, silks, porcelain, plate, tea, and wine subject to a heavy duty; and boots and shoes, calicoes, embroidery, clocks, cotton and woollen manufactures, gloves, skins, hardware, plated ware, and tea from England, prohibited. (See farther in Galignani's New Guide to Paris.)

In Italy, and especially in the dominions of Naples and Austria, the custom-house examination is more rigid, especially in regard to books and papers. An instance came to the writer's knowledge, where the private letters of a lady were opened and by the *doganiere*, or custom-house officer. It was at the Austrian custom-house on the river Po. Still there is nothing to be gained by resentment or display of temper; and it is a general rule of travelling, that civil treatment is most likely to insure civil treatment in return. We quote here the following

paragraph from Murray, in regard to the custom-houses of Italy. "When travellers arrive by a diligence, or other public conveyance, it is in most cases usual to have all the luggage opened, trunk by trunk, and package by package; and if any cause for suspicion arises, carefully searched. But in the case of a party travelling either *veturino* or posting, the conduct of the *doganieri* is usually different. They do make a distinction; and if the party gives them an assurance that there is no prohibited article or book in the luggage, and a fee, then no examination takes place: you proffer the keys, and a few of the trunks are opened and closed again. Should any object appear out of the common way, it is possible that the *doganiere* may ask an explanation, but merely out of curiosity. With respect, however, to administering fees to custom-house officers, it is difficult to lay down any positive rules. The Austrian officers are persons of higher character, and to fee them is more difficult, and less necessary; for as they do not regularly look forward to being bribed, they are less disposed to be vexatious." The writer would add that pictures bought in Rome have to pay a moderate duty in Leghorn if carried thither; but if shipped in the harbor, from the steamer, directly for the United States, without being carried ashore, this duty is avoided.

### § 7. *The Voyage.*

WE may next speak of the different means of crossing the wide ocean, which separates the old world from the



new. These means consist of steamers and sailing vessels; the latter being either casual vessels, or regular packets of some line, hence sometimes called *liners*. Casual vessels may be found sailing from various ports in the United States, and for various ports in Europe; on board which a passage may be had at very reasonable rates, but at the risk of a long and tedious voyage. The following are the chief regular lines of packets, sailing from the principal ports of our country to the principal ports of Europe:

**BOSTON to LIVERPOOL:**

*Train & Co.*'s line; Office, 37 Lewis' Wharf; eight ships; sail twice a month.

**NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL:**

The several packet-ship lines are arranged to succeed each other as follows,—

*Grinnell, Minturn & Co.*'s line; 78 South-street; eight ships; sail 6th and 21st of each month.

*Charles H. Marshall & Co.*'s "Black Ball" line; office, No. 38 Burling Slip; sail 1st and 16th of each month.

*Spofford, Tileston & Co.*'s "Dramatic" line; office, 48 South-street; four ships; sail 26th of each month.

*Kermit & Co.*'s "Red Star" line; office, 76 South-street; four ships; sail 11th of each month.

\*.\* The above (together) thus provide a packet on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th of each month.

There are also other ships, which sail at irregular times.

**NEW-YORK to LONDON:**

*Griswold & Co.*'s "X" line; office, 70 South-street; eight ships; sail every alternate Thursday.

*Grinnell, Minturn & Co.*'s "Swallow Tail" line; office, 78 South-street; eight ships; sail every alternate Thursday.

Thus these two lines provide a ship every Thursday throughout the year.

**NEW-YORK to HAVRE:**

*M. Livingston's* "Union" line; office, 53 Broadway; six ships.

*Boyd & Heincken's* "Second" line; office, 161 Pearl-street; four ships.



*Wm. Whitlock's* "Union" line; office, 46 South-street; six ships.

These three lines provide six ships a month throughout the year.

**PHILADELPHIA to LIVERPOOL :**

*Geo. M'Henry & Co.'s* line; office, 37 Walnut-street; four ships; sail 15th of each month; fare, \$80.

The fare by the above packets, in the best cabin, from New-York to Liverpool, or London, is \$75; New-York to Havre, \$100; second cabin, \$20 to \$37.50.

There are four principal lines of STEAMERS now plying between the United States and Europe; viz.:

The *Collins* line of U. S. mail steamers runs once a fortnight between New-York and Liverpool, and consists at present of the *Atlantic*, the *Pacific*, the *Arctic*, and the *Baltic*, which are among the finest steamships in the world. The days of sailing are on alternate Saturdays from New-York, and on Wednesdays from Liverpool, as follows, for the season :

1853; May 14.	1853: Aug. 6.	1853: Oct. 29.
" " 28.	" " 20.	" Nov. 12.
" June 11.	" Sept. 8.	" " 26.
" " 25.	" " 17.	" Dec. 10.
" July 9.	" Oct. 1.	" " 24.
" " 23.	" " 15.	

The office of this line is at No. 56 Wall-street, New-York; and Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool.

The *Cunard* line of British mail steamers runs weekly from Liverpool, alternately to New-York and Boston; leaving each of these cities alternately, once a fortnight for Liverpool in return. It consists of the *America*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *Arabia*, *Europa*, *Canada*, and *Niagara*, which are also well built vessels, and possess good accommodations. The offices of this line are at No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York; S. S. Lewis, No. 1 Commercial Wharf, Boston;

and D. & C. MacIver, Liverpool. The days of sailing are on Wednesdays from New-York or Boston, and on Saturdays from Liverpool. Fare from New-York, \$120; from Boston, \$100; from Liverpool, £31 10s.

The *Havre* line of U. S. mail-steamers, consisting of the Humboldt and Franklin, plies once a month between New-York and Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and any passengers for England, immediately, on each trip. The offices are at No. 53 Broadway, New-York; Martineau, Crosky & Co., Southampton; and Wm. Iselin, at Havre. The times of sailing, for 1853, are as follows:

## FROM NEW-YORK.

April 9.	July . 2.	September 24.
May 7.	" . 30.	October . 22.
June 4.	August 27.	November 19.

## FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.

May 11.	August . 3.	October . 26.
June 8.	" . 31.	November 23.
July 6.	September 23.	December 23.

The *Bremen* line of U. S. mail steamers, consisting of the Hermann and Washington, plies likewise once a month between New-York and Bremen, alternating with the Havre line, and likewise touching at Southampton, so as to form a semi-monthly line between that port and New-York. The offices of this line are at Möller, Sands & Co., No. 26 South-street, New-York; Martineau, Crosky & Co., Southampton; and C. A. Heincken & Co., Bremen; and the times of sailing, for the present season, are appointed as follows:

	FROM NEW-YORK.			FROM BREMEN.		
Washington	April	23	.	March	15.	
Hermann	May	21	.	April	22.	
Washington	June	18	.	May	20.	
Hermann	July	16	.	June	17.	
Washington	August	13	.	July	15.	
Hermann	September	10	.	August	12.	
Washington	October	8	.	September	9.	
Hermann	November	5	.	October	7.	
Washington	December	3	.	November	4.	
Hermann	"	31	.	December	2.	
Washington	.	.	.	"	30.	

Two steamships (propellers) sail from Philadelphia to Glasgow once a month; viz.:

City of Manchester; and  
City of Glasgow.

These are also good vessels, and make fair passages. Fares, \$90, \$65, and \$55.

Those who have decided to cross the ocean at a given date, may obtain a choice of berths, in the steamers or liners, by engaging the same some time beforehand, although, in order to secure them, it may be necessary to make payment in advance. This may be done either personally, or by the agency of a friend. The charge for a first class passage in the Collins steamers, from New-York to Liverpool, is \$120; for a second class passage, \$70; and the difference in price is not greater than the difference of accommodation. This sum includes all necessary expenses, except perhaps servants' fees, already alluded to under the head of expenses; but all wines and liquors are at an extra charge. In going out to Europe, the preferable berths are those on the starboard or right side of the ship, as being the more sunny side; and those

nearly midway of the ship's length, as having less motion. There being two berths in each state-room, the upper is perhaps the preferable one, and it is pleasant to have a friend or acquaintance as a companion. It is needless to take many books, for an ocean voyage is not the most favorable time to read or study; but a few good ones are desirable to occupy such time as they may serve to beguile.

In regard to the comfort of an ocean voyage, the writer experienced an unpleasant nervous sensation continually, when awake, from the jarring of the steamer, caused by the working of the machinery. But a far greater annoyance, experienced by many, though not by all, who cross the ocean, is sea-sickness; from which the writer suffered much, during a stormy passage out, and still more in crossing from Southampton to Havre, the short, choppy seas of the English channel being often overpowering even to those who have resisted the influence of a stormy ocean. In returning home, the writer escaped sea-sickness almost entirely, by observing three rules: to dress very warmly; to live very abstemiously; and to retire to his berth, and rest supinely there, when threatened with this unwelcome visitor. He is fully persuaded that the chilliness of the vessel, during an early spring passage, has a decided effect in deranging the stomach; as well as the motion caused by the waves.

### § 8. *Guide-Books.*

IMMEDIATELY on landing upon the shores of Europe, the traveller will begin to feel the need of guide-books; and

besides the present little work, it will be of service to him to have a part of them at least before leaving the United States, in order that he may refer to them during the voyage. It will be the aim, therefore, of this section to point out the best works of this class, and also to suggest such other collateral sources of information as may be useful to the traveller, so far as the writer is informed. The books required may be procured from London, through any of the principal booksellers in our largest cities.

The best guide-book for *England* (while Murray's remains uncompleted) is undoubtedly *Black's Picturesque Tourist of England and Wales*. This work is elaborately compiled, and contains a series of railway maps, illustrating the principal lines of communication, with a good general map of England and Wales. But in regard to the more important cities, it is not so full as the traveller would wish; giving no maps of them; and London, of course, is entirely omitted, as requiring a volume by itself. *Black's Picturesque Guide to the English Lakes* covers a part of the same ground more fully; and in most of the chief towns some local work may be found which will supply farther details, if the traveller desires them. In regard to the great metropolis, *Murray's Hand-Book of Modern London* is the best manual for the transient traveller; and his larger work is the best for library reference: *Cruchley's Picture of London* is also useful, and contains a good map of the city. Another work, entitled "*London as it is To-day*," deserves also to be mentioned, and a pleasant companion will be found in *Saunders's*

*Great Metropolis*, published in New-York; and *Reynolds' New Map of London* is particularly useful, as containing 1,000 references to the principal streets and places in the city, by which they may easily be found, although the public buildings are not so distinctly marked as in the map by Cruchley; *Reynolds' New Map of the Environs of London* is a proper companion to his map of the city; and both together cost but 2s. 6d. Black's Travelling Maps of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, may here be mentioned as perhaps the best for those travellers who desire maps on a larger scale.

For Scotland in general, *Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland* is doubtless the best work, and surpasses the English guide-book of the same publishers in containing more numerous illustrations, and a more satisfactory account of the chief cities, Edinburgh and Glasgow, with plans of the same. But besides this, the traveller will find many local works, giving more minute details of various portions of Scotland; among which we would name, *Anderson's Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, including Orkney and Zetland (or Shetland); *Wilson's Voyage round the coasts of Scotland and the Isles; Staffa and Iona* described and illustrated, by Mackie & Son; *Sylvan's Pictorial Hand-Books*, to Coila, or the Land of Burns; to the Clyde and its vicinity; and to the Caledonian Canal; *Black's Guide through Edinburgh*, with a description of the pleasure towns in the environs; and *Black's Guide through Glasgow*, with pleasure excursions in the neighborhood.

For Ireland, the writer can only name *The Irish*

*Tourist's Illustrated Hand-Book*, published in London and Dublin. It is rather a sketchy work, and is at fault in not containing plans of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The traveller in Great Britain will find *Bradshaw's* General Railway and Steam Navigation Guide, published monthly, price sixpence, a very convenient little manual, giving time-tables of all the trains on all the railroads of Great Britain, and the time of sailing of all steamers to and from any ports of the British Islands. A companion to this, alike useful for travellers on the Continent, is *Bradshaw's Continental* Railway, Steam Navigation, and Conveyance Guide, containing a map of the railroads from France to Germany inclusive, a map of the Rhine, and several plans of cities.

The writer met with but one recent and general guide-book for all Europe, and that not sufficiently full on each particular place and route, though otherwise well compiled. It was the "*Guide Classique du Voyageur en Europe*," by *Reichard*, Geographic Engineer, who is the author of an extensive and valuable series of guide-books, in French, on almost every country of Europe. They are published in Paris, and extensively circulated on the Continent. The works, however, which are most used by the English travellers on the continent, are the *Hand-Books of Murray*, so named from their publisher, John Murray, of London, and conspicuous by their red covers, comprising *Murray's Hand-Books of France*; *Northern Germany*, including Belgium and Holland; *Southern Germany*; *Switzerland*, including Savoy and Piedmont; *Northern Italy*; and *Central Italy*, which does not include Naples



and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, these being reserved for another volume. These works are generally very full and minute, especially in regard to architectural details and works of art; and hence, for travellers who are quite at leisure to wade through these minutiae, they are doubtless very valuable; as they do in fact contain a large amount of useful information. But the writer thinks them quite too liberal in their praises of every minor object along the way, so that it is hard to tell from them what is really best worth seeing; while they are quite too diffuse for travellers who have but little time to spare, and therefore wish for the necessary information in the most condensed form. For such travellers, the guide-books of Coghlan, covering in two volumes what Murray covers in six, will be a cheap and tolerably good substitute for Murray's more voluminous works. These two volumes are *Coghlan's Guide-Book for Continental Travellers*, covering Northern France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany; and *Coghlan's Hand-Book for Italy*, including Naples as well as the more northern parts. This latter work, though generally good, fails sadly in maps and plans; yet scarcely more so than Murray does, who, in a volume on Central Italy, treating principally of Rome, gives no plan of Rome, nor any engravings whatever relating to it.

As Murray's Hand-Book of France does not include Paris, the writer would name *Galignani's New Paris Guide*, as ably supplying this deficiency; and the same is supplied in the French language by the *Guide Universel de l'Etranger dans Paris*, by Montémont. A recent pub-



lication of the Messrs. Harper, of New-York, entitled *Parisian Sights and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles*, and a similar work by Sir Francis Head, published by Putnam, entitled "*A Faggot of French Sticks, or Paris in 1851*," will serve to give still more minute and graphic information concerning life in the gay capital of France. The writer was so fortunate as to obtain a very rare and valuable work entitled "*Versailles Ancien et Moderne*, par Alexandre de Laborde," giving a full description of that wonderful palace and its works of art, illustrated by numerous fine wood-cut engravings. A small work entitled *Rome seen in Eight Days*, was found to be a convenient manual in visiting that ancient city, though not sufficiently full; and the writer would name a work by Prof. W. M. Gillespie, entitled *Rome, as seen by a New-Yorker, in 1843 and 1844*; and a work by Rev. Dr. Kip, entitled *Christmas Holidays in Rome*, as supplying more graphic information on some points than will be found in Murray's Central Italy, or the other professed guide-books. The deficiency of Murray in regard to Naples, may be supplied by a small work in French, entitled *Naples, Les Monuments et Les Curiosités*, by the chevalier D'Aloë, giving also a description of Pompeii, and other neighboring places. The writer will conclude this topic by mentioning Keller's Map of Switzerland, and a new series of continental guide-books, in English, by Bogue, apparently well executed, and very portable, of which two volumes at least, *Bogue's Belgium and the Rhine*, and *Bogue's Switzerland*, have already been published. There are numerous books of travels, which may

serve in some degree as guide-books for succeeding travellers; but it is thought unnecessary to name them here.

### § 9. *Languages.*

THE American traveller, not only in England, but throughout Great Britain, will feel himself comparatively at home, finding the language of the country to be his own; a common inheritance which we share with our British ancestors. It is true, that among the lower classes he will find some peculiarities of dialect; and in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, he will meet with those who still speak the original languages of these countries, the Gaelic, the Irish, and the Welsh tongues. Even among the English, he will find an occasional word which will remind him that he is in a foreign, though a kindred land; as when he hears them speak of a *portmanteau*, instead of a trunk; *luggage*, instead of baggage; the *railway*, instead of railroad; the *station*, instead of the *depôt*; the *buss*, instead of the omnibus; a *fly*, instead of a buggy; *boots*, instead of the waiter; and the like. But these exceptions are too few to mar the unity of the language; and unless the traveller has been so long on the Continent as to feel at home there, it will be a luxury, on returning to England, to hear once more the accents of his native tongue.

It is true that an American may travel on the Continent, or mainland of Europe, without knowing aught beforehand of any language save his own. He will of course pick up a few of the most common and necessary words in each country which he visits; and in many of

the hotels and shops he will find those who speak English, having learned our tongue for the sake of drawing custom or gaining employment. He may even be amused by their mistakes in speaking his own tongue; as they may well be by his mistakes in attempting theirs. For the rest, he must get along by means of natural signs, and his native Yankee shrewdness, in conveying his own ideas and guessing at the meaning of others. Such cases came under the writer's notice, and the success was all that could be expected. Still, he would advise that no one should attempt to travel on the Continent of Europe, unless in a case of absolute necessity, without acquiring at least a partial knowledge of the French language, in addition to his own.

The French have taken great pains to disseminate their language; and the armies of Napoleon helped to spread the knowledge of it in camps as well as courts. Accordingly, in every town of central Europe, many persons will be found who speak French, among those who cannot speak English: and by the help of these two languages, a traveller can get along tolerably well, even in Italy and Germany, especially in the large cities, and on the great lines of travel, where it is for the interest of the people to acquire these languages, to accommodate their visitors. Still, the traveller will lose much information and enjoyment in Italy, unless he possess some knowledge of the Italian language; and in Germany, unless he have studied the German. To one who has studied Latin, or French, or both, the Italian language will be found much easier to learn than the German; because he is already acquainted

with the roots of so many of the words, and the grammatical forms are so similar. But as the German literature is decidedly richer than the Italian, this becomes a reason for studying the German language in preference, if only one of the two can be acquired; although if the traveller is to visit Italy, and not Germany, he may on this account prefer the Italian.

The writer would here express the opinion that it is better to have a slight knowledge of the language of any country to be travelled over than to have none at all. The remark is sometimes made that a *slight* knowledge of any thing is worth nothing: but the truth is, that all knowledge is worth something, when not presumed upon, although imperfect knowledge is worth less than its due proportion,—in other words, at a heavy discount. There are some things that we ought to know thoroughly; and others which it is enough to understand, not superficially but partially, in order to profit by them so far as they can be made available. And thus a partial knowledge of the Italian and German languages will enable the traveller to understand much that he hears or sees, and to gain some insight into the sentiments, modes of thought and intellectual life of the Italians and Germans: whilst a thorough knowledge of French will be of greater importance, as it will help him farther on his way. Of course a thorough knowledge of all these languages is desirable, if it be attainable.

It is unnecessary here to name the different works which may be used for the acquisition of these languages. Suffice it to say, that the works of *Ollendorff* answer a

tolerably good purpose, and are much used. But the writer is not alone in the opinion that many words and phrases collected in these works are of little use to travellers; while many words and phrases which are of great importance in travelling are entirely omitted. For the use of travellers, these works have no particular adaptation. *Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk*, on the other hand, contains much which the traveller requires in German, French, and Italian; but is adapted only to those who have already made some proficiency in these languages. "*Surenne's French Manual*" is, perhaps, the best for travellers, so far as that language is concerned; for other languages, a work devoted to the phrases which travellers most require, is still a desideratum. Other works may be found on the Continent similar to Murray's *Travel-Talk*; one of which is the "*Nouveau Guide de Conversations Modernes en Quatres Langues*," published in Paris by Baudry: and to such works the traveller is referred for a stock of words which may suffice as a travelling vocabulary.

For those who attempt to use these works, or to pronounce words in the languages referred to, without any previous study of the same, it may be useful to explain that in French and Italian, *a* has the open sound, as in *father*; but in German it is rather broader, and more like *a* in *ball*. In all these three languages, *e* long has the slender sound of our *a*, as in *fate*; *i* long has the long sound of our *e*, or *ee*, as in *feet*; and *o* has the same sound as in English; while *u* long has a peculiar slender sound in French, and the sound of our *oo* in Italian and German. The French

language is characterized by its *nasal sounds*, slightly resembling the sound of our *ng*, of which there are four: the *flat* nasal sound, expressed by *aim*, *ain*, *ein*, *im*, or *in*, all of which have the same pronunciation, like that of our word *am*, with the *m* half suppressed; the *open* nasal sound, expressed by *am* or *an*, pronounced, as it were, *ahm*, with the *m* half suppressed; the *broad* nasal sound, expressed by *om*, or *on*, pronounced like *om* in English, with the *m* half suppressed; and the *blunt* nasal sound, expressed by *um* or *un*, pronounced like *um* in English, but with the *m* half suppressed. There is nothing like these sounds in the Italian or German. But the Italian has its *liquid* sounds: of *l*, expressed by *gl*, followed by *i*; and of *n*, expressed by *gn*, followed by *i*. Of the former we have an example in the word *seraglio*, and of the latter in the word *bagnio*. Finally, the German is characterized by its *guttural* sound, expressed by *ch* after a vowel, which cannot be described, but must be learned by hearing; and in this language *sch* is pronounced like *sh* in English. In French, *ch* sounds like our *sh*; and in Italian it sounds like our *k*; while, in Italian, *c* before *e* or *i* sounds like our *ch* in *church*. In German, *s* before a vowel is sounded like *z*; while in French *s* final is often silent, as are also final *c*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. In Italian, *z* or *zz* has the sound of *tz*; and, in French, *j* has the sound of *zh*, which sound occurs in the English words *azure*, *pleasure*: but, in Italian, *j* is only used to stand for *ii*, as in *gajo*, for *gai-io*, gay. When *ai* or *ei* in French are simple diphthongs, and not nasal, they have the slender sound of our *a*, as in *fate*; but, in Italian, they always

form two syllables,—*ai* being pronounced *ah-ee* in quick succession, and *ei* being pronounced *eigh-ee* in the same manner. In German, *ei* has the sound of our long *i* or *y*, as in *by*; and in French and German *ie* has the sound of our *ee*, except when followed by *r* in French, when the *r* is silent, and the vowels are diphthongal, as in Italian. In French, *au*, or *eau*, has the sound of our long *o*, as shown in the word *bureau*; but, in Italian and German, *au* has the sound of our *ou* in *thou*, or *ow* in *now*; while *eu*, in French, has a peculiar sound, between those of our *u* short and *u* long; and, in German, *eu* has another peculiar sound, intermediate between that of our long *i* and *uh*. Finally, in German, *ae*, or *ä*, has the sound of our *a* in *fate*; *oe*, or *ö*, has the sound of the French *eu*; and *ue*, or *ü*, has nearly the sound of our short *i* or *ee*, but its pronunciation can only be learned by hearing.

#### § 10. *Couriers*.

THE name of *Couriers*, or *runners*, was primarily applied to those agents, or servants, who were sent forward to engage horses, or apartments, or meals, and thus speed the traveller's way; but it is now applied to one who accompanies the traveller, pays his bills, engages his passage, performs errands, and, to a certain extent, becomes the personal servant of the traveller employing him. In regard to this class of attendants, we quote the following passage from Murray's Handbook of Northern Germany: and we do so the more readily, as nothing corresponding to it is found in his Handbooks of France and Northern



Italy. "The traveller, who speaks the language of the Continent himself, and will submit to the details of the coinage and the post books, may save himself much expense by dispensing with a servant altogether. Thus the knowledge of language becomes a source of economy. A courier, however, though an expensive luxury, is one which conduces much to the ease and pleasure of travelling; and few who can afford one will forego the advantage of his services. He relieves his master from much fatigue of body and perplexity of mind, in unravelling the difficulties of long bills and foreign moneys, sparing his temper the trials it is likely to endure from disputes with innkeepers, postmasters, and the like. A courier, if clever and experienced, and disposed to consult the comfort of his employer, is a most useful person. His duties consist in preceding the carriage at each stage, to secure relays of post-horses on those routes where horses are scarce, or where the number of travellers makes it difficult to procure them. This, however, is seldom necessary, except where the travelling party is very large, occupying several carriages, and requiring six or eight horses, which may take an hour or two to collect at a post-house, and must often be brought in from the fields. He must make arrangements for his employer's reception at inns where he intends to pass the night; must secure comfortable rooms, clean and well-aired beds, and order meals to be prepared, and fires to be lighted, taking care that his master is called in proper time, and that the post-horses are ordered at the right hour. He ought to have a thorough knowledge of every thing that relates to the



care of a carriage; he should examine it at the end of each day's journey, to ascertain whether it requires any repairs, which should be executed before setting out; and it is his fault if any accident occur *en route* from neglect of such precautions. He should superintend the packing and unpacking of the luggage, should know the number of parcels, &c., and be on his guard against leaving any thing behind. It falls to the courier to pay innkeepers, postmasters, and postboys; and he ought to take care that his master is not overcharged. Besides this, he performs all the services of waiting and attendance, cleaning and brushing clothes, &c. He ought to write, as well as speak the language of the countries he is about to visit, so as to be able to communicate by letter with innkeepers, when it is necessary to bespeak accommodation beforehand; and he is not perfectly accomplished unless he have a smattering of the art of cookery."

It will be perceived that these remarks have special reference to those who are travelling post, a method of travelling which is now to a great extent superseded by railroads, and by diligences running in connection with them. Still, the duties of a courier remain the same in other respects, and are sufficiently described in this passage from Murray. It should be added, that couriers, like other servants, ought not to be taken without good recommendations, especially in regard to integrity, as they are exposed to many temptations. Their wages are usually from \$30 to \$60 per month, out of which they are expected to board themselves, although it is said that they often receive boarding from the landlords, as a fee

for bringing guests; and thus the traveller meets this expense in paying heavier bills. Their passage, or conveyance, from place to place, is, of course, at the expense of their employer. But, when in cities, they generally decline to act as guides; so that it becomes necessary to hire a *valet-de-place*, or *commissionaire* for this purpose, if one wishes to see all that is curious, and, at the same time, to pay the courier for being idle. On the whole, the employment of couriers can only be recommended to those who are entirely ignorant of the language of the country, or to those who have wealth to lavish in exchange for ease. If a courier is to be employed economically, it is well to find one who is acquainted with the places to be visited, and to stipulate that he shall act as a guide. It is generally easy to procure good guides, however, in most of the continental cities, at the price of about \$1 per day.

#### § 11. *Conveyance.*

THE only countries of Europe in which railroads are yet abundant are England, the southern half of Scotland, the eastern part of Ireland, the northern part of France, and the greater part of Belgium, Holland, and Germany. Those who wish for minute information on this subject will find it in Bradshaw's Railway Guides, British and Continental, already referred to under the head of "Guide-Books." It should be remembered that on all the continental railroads a separate charge is made for the baggage, according to its weight. It is necessary to reach the station punctually, in order to afford time for weighing

and ticketing the baggage, and paying for the same as well as for a passage ticket, before the train arrives. The traveller should, of course, give notice some time beforehand to his landlord, and order conveyance for himself and luggage to the railway station, punctually, if he would not be left behind. Each article of baggage should be marked, at least with the owner's initials; in order that if miscarried it may be identified and recovered. Where the baggage is carried on the top of the cars, it is convenient to occupy the same car on which one's own baggage is placed. In England, the second-class cars generally have no cushions, and are far from being neat or agreeable, though occupied, for the most part, by respectable or well-dressed persons. But, on the Continent, the second-class cars are generally so good as to have occasioned the proverb, that "none travel in the first-class cars save princes and fools." It is otherwise with the continental steamboats, in which a first-class passage is not too good or luxurious to satisfy an ordinary American traveller. The safest are said to be those managed by English engineers; and those on the inland waters are probably safer than those on the ocean.

In Paris and London, *omnibuses* will be found running in almost all directions, but it is not so in the cities of Italy, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, where the traveller must be content to walk, or else take a private conveyance. In Venice, the private carriages are replaced by *gondolas*; which are long and slender boats, with a high beak at the prow, a portion covered like a carriage body, in the centre, and a gondolier at

the stern, and perhaps another at the prow, by whom the boat is propelled rapidly along the canals of that silent and mysterious city. In Amsterdam, sledges were formerly used instead of carriages, and may still be seen occasionally, freighted with goods; but they must soon disappear entirely, at least in summer, and be remembered only as a relic of the past.

In France, Italy, and Switzerland, the public carriages running regularly on certain lines are called *diligences*, corresponding to our stages. A French *diligence* is a very large and cumbrous vehicle, having three separate apartments within; the foremost called the *coupé*, which is the pleasantest, and affords the pleasantest view; the middle one called the *interieur*, which is the next best; and the rearmost called the *rotonde*, which affords the poorest view, and collects the most dust. There are seats also on the top, which is called the *banquette*, preferable to the *rotonde*, and tolerably protected from the weather. An Italian diligence generally has but two apartments below, the *coupé* in front, and the *interieur*, which is the larger and cheaper part; the price varying according to the eligibility of the seats. The traveller who wishes a seat in the *coupé*, must bespeak it some time beforehand, or he will probably find it already engaged by others.

To travel *post*, is to take a carriage for a long journey, hiring horses for short distances, called *posts*, and changing them at intervals on the way. This term is doubtless derived from the Latin, *post*, signifying *after*; because couriers are often sent forward to engage relays

of horses, and the traveller proceeds *after* them. The posts, or distances from station to station, are regulated by government, as also the hire to be paid for horses, and the number of them to be kept at each station. In Italy, a party of travellers may find it more pleasant to engage a *vettura*, or private carriage, the owner or driver of which is called a *vetturino*; and to make a bargain with him for the whole journey. Printed forms may be had for such a contract; and if the *vetturino* engage to provide meals and lodging for the travellers on the way, a caveat should be entered for a reduction of the price, if he do not give satisfaction. The *vetturino* expects a present at the journey's end, called a *buona mano*; and this, at least, may be withheld, if he have not been faithful to his engagement. A light four-wheeled carriage, at Naples is called a *calesso*, and is suitable for short excursions from the city. The French *calèche* is still lighter, and has only two wheels. The post-coaches of England are fine carriages; but the fare is high, and the driver expects his fee, as also do the postillions of Italy. A light carriage, called a *gig* or *fly*, may be hired in England or Scotland, for short excursions; and in Ireland the traveller will find a peculiar vehicle, called a *jaunting car*, having two wheels, and seats along the middle, so that the passengers face sideways, and sit back to back, their feet projecting outward on either side.

§ 12. *Health.*

THE traveller, of all persons, has need to be careful of his health, in reference to the delay, the expense, and the suffering which are attendant upon sickness ; and the last two items at least, are liable to be much aggravated when among strangers. Perhaps the two most important requisites to this end, are a due provision for keeping warm, and especially for keeping the feet warm, in cold weather, or in cold, mountainous regions ; and a careful attention to diet, and the condition of the stomach and alimentary system, on which health so much depends. One other condition may rank with these in importance ; to guard against becoming overheated, and especially against the head becoming overheated or sun-struck in hot climates ; and when heated, to beware of drinking ice-water, or very cold drinks, unless it be very gradually, to avoid internal inflammation.

In regard to clothing, it is a good rule, whenever the weather is cool, or changeable, to wear flannel next to the skin. Woollen socks or stockings are also said to be the most comfortable for pedestrians, as causing the least irritation or soreness of the feet. To most persons it is of the utmost importance that the feet should be kept both dry and clean ; and frequent bathing or washing of the whole body is recommended to all as highly conducive to both health and comfort. The daily use of a fine comb, or stiff brush, will also render the head more comfortable ; and the hair is doubtless preserved by

occasional washing with soap and water. In the inns of France and Italy no soap is provided for the toilette; the traveller must therefore carry a supply. To protect the head from excessive heat, a thin hat should be chosen, and an extra lining of white paper inserted; besides which an umbrella should be carried, when it is necessary to be exposed to a hot sun.

In regard to diet, the writer would recommend simplicity, as generally favorable to health. Where the meats are so concocted or disguised as not to be palatable, a simple chicken may be found to relish; or fresh eggs, or milk, or butter, with bread and vegetables, may supply the place of meat. The soups found in good hotels are generally palatable and wholesome; but the water in Europe is generally poor, except in mountainous regions. Those who are fond of milk, will find this the best substitute; and when sweetened and diluted with warm water, it is believed to be more wholesome than tea or coffee. In those alluvial regions where the water is unpalatable, and has a cathartic effect, the use of the pure wine of the country, which is astringent, and therefore remedial, is thought to be necessary, even by many who are the strictest friends of temperance, and who would by no means indulge in such a luxury at home. When this does not suffice to check any tendency to diarrhœa, the use of brandy may; though it is a most dangerous habit to acquire. Ripe and sound fruits are doubtless wholesome, but as their tendency is aperient, and may be cathartic, they should not be used to excess; and should be laid aside entirely when there is any re-



laxative tendency; their place being supplied by a simple farinaceous diet, as of bread, crackers, or cake. Whatever may be the diet, it is doubtless more wholesome in all cases to eat too little, than too much. After excessive exposure to cold or fatigue, the transient use of brandy or ardent spirits may be allowable as a medicine; though they are most dangerous and pernicious as an ordinary drink.

The last caution which will here be offered in regard to health, is to avoid all irregularity or licentious habits. Whatever tends to excite the passions, or to inflame the blood, or to impair the strength, must necessarily be injurious, and may be fatal. The traveller, however hardy, has need of all his strength, in order to accomplish the objects which should engage his time; and from these he cannot be diverted without suffering loss. If he cannot resist the allurements of vice, in their most seductive forms, it were far better and safer that he should be honestly and honorably employed at home. But besides this, he should avoid all irregularities, as much as he can; and seek for a due proportion of quiet rest each night; or when deprived of it make compensation therefor, by extra rest, whenever there is an opportunity. If he presume too much upon his powers of endurance, he may break down at an unexpected moment, and pay the severest penalties for his presumption in overtaking nature, and defrauding it of its right.



§ 13. *Purchases.*

TRAVELLERS in Europe will generally be inclined to make sundry small purchases, as of statues, pictures, engravings, models of buildings, cameos, mosaics, minerals, gems, coins, watches, musical boxes, and other articles of *vertu*; not to speak of clothing and other merchantable articles. A few words of advice on this subject therefore, will not be out of place. And the first remark will be, that there is not so much economy in these purchases as might at first appear, judging from the low price of the articles; because if the traveller takes them with him, they accumulate, and involve the care and expense of extra baggage; or if he forward them to the United States, the expenses of freight are very heavy in comparison with the bulk and cost of the articles; and the custom-house duties are to be added, which are one cause of the high price of such articles in American shops. Still, as there is a peculiar satisfaction in bringing home these mementoes of the places visited, the traveller will doubtless make some purchases, regardless of the trouble and expense of getting his treasures safely home.

In Paris, curiosities will be found of every kind, and especially *engravings*, very beautiful and very cheap. Indeed almost every city will furnish engravings and maps of itself, and its own neighborhood, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere. At *Sèvres*, near Paris, the finest *porcelain* may be purchased, at the French government prices. In *Lyons*, the richest *silks* may be

bought; but the buyer should remember that they are subject to a heavy duty. In *Genoa* may be found rich *points*, *velvets* and *silks*; and at *Leghorn*, *straw hats*, and *alabaster ornaments*, such as models of the leaning tower of Pisa, which may also be found at Pisa itself. In *Naples*, the cheapest *gloves*, *caps*, and *silk hose* may be purchased, and various ornaments of *lava*, with models in cork of the ancient temples of Paestum, beautifully executed. *Rome*, says Coghlan, "is celebrated for all sorts of engravings and prints, antiques, cameos, pearls, bass-reliefs, ornaments of architecture, pictures of popes, cardinals, illustrious men, works of the most celebrated painters, perfumes, admirable bergamot, limetta, imperial oil, and of millefiori, and all sorts of quintessences, balsams, pomatums, &c. The Roman perfumers have a particular way or secret to perfume skins, of which they make gloves, purses, fans, &c." The antique *marbles* and *Roman mosaics* should also be mentioned, which latter are formed of little squares; while the *Florentine mosaics*, to be had in *Florence*, are composed of little stones of various shapes, adapted to the object represented. Florence is also noted for *perfumes*; but that of the Florence rose, though fragrant, is said to be injurious if used too freely. It also furnishes stones called *Dentrites*, and others called *Ruins of Florence*, which come from Monte Limmagio. *Venice* is noted for fine *gold chains*, silk stuffs, snuff-boxes, and all sorts of works of *glass* and *crystal*. At *Verona* may be had specimens of *petrified fish* from Mt. Bolca; and *Milan* produces beautiful *engravings*. *Cornelian rings* and

other ornaments, and various minerals may be had at *Chamouny*; watches and *musical boxes*, at *Geneva*; and models of Swiss *cottages*, and other beautiful wood carvings at *Lucerne*. *Brussels* is noted for its *lace*. *Birmingham* furnishes beautiful *plated* and *gilt ware*, *steel pens*, and *papier-maché*; and *Sheffield*, the most perfect *cutlery*.

Articles purchased in *Paris*, and properly boxed, may be easily sent home by leaving them in the care of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co.; whose office, near the *Paris Bourse* or Exchange, is head-quarters for Americans in Paris, and contains a register in which they may record their names and address, and by which they may generally find the address of their countrymen sojourning there. From *Leghorn*, frequent opportunities will be found for sending packages directly home, by means of vessels bound to the United States. A like opportunity may be found at *Genoa* or *Naples*; but more rarely. Such packages should be consigned to some agent or friend at the American port to which the vessel is bound; to whom a bill of lading should at once be forwarded by mail, to be presented at the custom-house when the goods arrive. Otherwise, the articles will be deposited in the custom-house, until the owner claims them and pays the duty. A receipt should of course be taken of the captain of the vessel, to whom the articles are intrusted. At *Lucerne*, in Switzerland, the writer intrusted a collection of purchases to Mr. J. Kesselbach, to be boxed and forwarded to a certain address, in *Liverpool*. On arriving there, the box was not to be found; but after a long delay and much

pains, it was finally brought to light in London, simply marked J. K. U. (J. Kesselbach, Unterfinger). Had it been marked with the owner's name, and sent directly to the United States, via Paris and Havre, this trouble and anxiety might have been avoided. M. Kesselbach representing himself as having regular agencies in Liverpool and New-York, which proved not to be the case; owing probably to a misunderstanding. Those who may wish for further information on this subject, may doubtless obtain it by inquiring of the chief importing houses in our large seaports.

#### § 14. *Correspondence.*

No traveller, having friends at home, will be willing to remain absent a long time, without hearing from them, and writing in return. They will of course be anxious to hear accounts of where he has been, and what he has seen; and for this reason, if no other, he should keep a *journal*, and record therein, from day to day, however hastily and briefly, the chief events which have transpired with him, and the chief objects which have engaged his attention. A thin manuscript book and pencil will suffice for this purpose; or a more elaborate journal may be written out. The value of such a journal cannot be fully appreciated until the traveller shall have had frequent occasion to refer to it after his return home. The writer contented himself with rough notes by the way, and sent a full journal, in the form of letters, to his family at home. Having the best channel of conveyance, not one of his letters was lost during the season.

As the transatlantic postage is very expensive, and proportionate to the weight of letters, the thin French writing paper, or other like it, should be used; and a small portable writing-case, which will contain such paper, with pen, ink, &c., and which may be carried in the tray of a trunk, or in a carpet-bag, will be found of great convenience. The traveller may, if he please, forward his letters directly to his friends in the United States, paying the postage where he finds it necessary, or where courtesy would require it. But if he is to travel rapidly from place to place, it will not be so easy for his friends at home to know where to direct to him; and this is a very important requisite for his comfort. It is much better, therefore, to have some agent in England, to whom letters may be forwarded from the United States, bearing simply the traveller's name; and that agent, being frequently informed by the traveller of his movements, will fill up the address as may be directed, and forward the letters to him, to some place in advance, where he may soon expect to arrive. The writer was favored with the agency of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, they being his *bankers*, and would here record his obligations for the kind and accurate manner in which that agency was performed. Through them he received letters at Paris, Rome, Venice, Geneva, Brussels, London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool, the last on the eve of sailing for home; and the only change which he would now wish to have made, would be the addition of Strasbourg, or Frankfort, to the points of communication. His letters home from the Continent, except those from

Paris, were sent by the same channel; and probably were more free from suspicion, and less likely to be opened by foreign officials, than if they had been directed at once to his friends in the United States. In reference to this last point, it is wise to abstain from severe remarks on foreign governments, institutions, or officers; lest the letters may never find their way home.

### § 15. *Credentials.*

THE traveller who is to make a long stay at any place in Europe, will find it of great importance to have letters of introduction to prominent or respectable persons there. Through them he may become better acquainted with persons, manners, institutions, localities, language, &c. than would otherwise be possible. One such letter, to a prominent person, may suffice as an introduction to a whole circle of society. In general, the ministers and consuls of our government have facilities for giving such introductions; and letters to them may suffice instead of letters to foreign citizens.

But the traveller who is passing rapidly on, and making but a short stay in any place, will find letters of introduction to persons with whom he has no particular business, a hindrance rather than a help, in regard to the objects of his tour. The time spent in finding those persons, might suffice to see some curiosity which otherwise could not be seen; and such persons, when found, might well be reluctant to quit their own pursuits and give up

their time to the traveller, unless he has some special claim upon their attention. Generally speaking, a professed guide, whether called a *commissionaire*, or *valet-de-place*, or *cicerone*, will be much more available to assist the traveller in seeing what is worthy to be seen, than a stranger to whom a letter of introduction is presented. The services of the guide may generally be had at once, and commanded uninterruptedly, at a moderate price, usually at about \$1 per day : and the better class of these guides are intelligent men, who have made a study of the places through which they conduct the traveller, and will give him much information while taking him systematically around the beaten track.

In short, the hasty traveller, or one who wishes to make an extensive tour in Europe in one season, must not expect to enjoy much society of foreigners; though he may exchange civil attentions with many, if he and they can converse together. His intercourse with them must be too brief to elicit extended conversation, or to ripen into intimacy. The society on which he may best rely, is that of some fellow-countrymen, or party of Americans, with whom he may perform the tour, or a part of it together. If such be congenial spirits, their society will be a great solace amid the loneliness of a foreign land; and if they be intelligent companions, their conversation will be instructive as well as agreeable, and may elicit or impart valuable information by the way. Their companionship will be economical also, and to both parties alike; inasmuch as the expense of guides, admission-fees, car-

riage-hire and the like, will often be no greater for the whole party than for one individual.

### § 16. *Religion.*

THE traveller, more than almost any other class of persons, should feel his dependence on Divine power and protection, and should pay his devotions accordingly. It is a fact to which many a pious person will bear witness, that the usual tendency of travelling is to secularize the mind, by withdrawing it from spiritual to the consideration of worldly things. There is something in the excitement of hurrying from scene to scene, very different from that calm, contemplative frame of mind which brings the soul in harmony with heaven. It is true that mighty oceans, majestic rivers, lofty mountains, and glassy lakes, all those sublime works of nature, ought to elevate the mind to commune with nature's great Author; and even the "cloud-capt towers," erected by human art, should point us to Him who gave the power to build such temples to his praise. But man, in his weakness, is apt to sink to the architectural details of these great structures, and the subordinate agencies of his own race, and to forget that "great First Cause, least understood," on whom himself and all things else depend.

This ought not so to be: and the traveller who would not miss the way to heaven, while wandering over the earth, must endeavor to collect his thoughts in some exercise of daily devotion, which ought to be at some stated



hours, or hour, as in the morning and evening. The Bible will be allowed him, even in Italy, and it should be his daily guide-book, on a longer journey than this world can measure or comprehend. Or if language be wanting, he will find in the Prayer Book such forms of devotion as may serve for vehicles to bring the soul near to its Maker; and an additional prayer is here appended, if any will prefer to use it. But especially on the *Lord's Day*, however tempted the traveller may be to idleness or wandering, he should not allow the hour of worship to pass by, without presenting himself in some temple of God, to render thanks for his goodness, and to supplicate its continuance. If he be a Protestant, he will find Protestant chapels, especially those of the Church of England, in nearly all the principal towns on the Continent; and in these he will hear and may join in a scriptural worship, in his own tongue. The only large cities in which the writer did not find an English chapel, were Venice and Milan; and even in these an occasional service is held by English clergymen, at the hotels where they may chance to sojourn. Other Protestant places of worship will be found in France, Switzerland, Holland, and Germany, and an American congregational chapel has recently been opened at Rome, in connection with the American Embassy. As these chapels are generally supported by voluntary contributions, or private means, an admission fee is required by some of them; and if it be not, the traveller who attends them should not begrudge a small contribution for the maintenance of religious ordinances. It would

be grateful, in sickness, and consoling even in death, should one be summoned to die there, to find a pastor who could receive the last message, and utter the last prayer in our own native tongue; and such may be the sad office of those who are supported by these contributions. “Siste Viator, et Dominum adora, in Templo ejus Sacro.”

## SECOND DIVISION.

### OUTLINE TOUR.

THE following outline, or skeleton, of a six months' tour in Europe, is here presented to the traveller, not in the expectation that he, or any one, will be able to follow it exactly, but as a general itinerary, by means of which he will be able to estimate his own progress, and proportion his own time; so as not to linger too long amid scenes of minor interest, nor pass too rapidly by those of greater importance, unless for special reasons. This outline is almost a transcript of the author's own tour, which was carefully studied before commencing it, and modified according to the best information attainable; but it is now farther modified from the writer's own experience, and specially adapted to the present year, for the convenience of those travellers who may wish to visit Europe during the ensuing season.

For the sake of being definite, the traveller is supposed to sail from New-York, by a Collins steamer, on Saturday, the 19th of March, 1853, and to reach Liverpool on the evening of Wednesday the 30th; although

the chief benefit of taking this route will be to visit London while the Houses of Parliament are in session, which would not be the case on returning from the Continent in August. Otherwise, it will be more economical, both of time and money, to take a steamer to Havre, via Southampton, or a Bremen steamer touching at Southampton; in which case the first part of the tour, as here given, will be omitted as far as to the latter place. The tour, from Havre onward, will be the same in either case; and if London be not partly seen at the outset, it may be wholly seen on visiting it in midsummer, although it will then be comparatively dull, the fashionable society having mostly withdrawn to the watering-places and to the country. For the sake of brevity, the directions henceforward will be given in the *imperative*, which is here meant to be only a *suggestive* mood. Remarks on the voyage out have already been offered; and the traveller, on reaching Liverpool, will find good quarters at the *Adelphi*, or *Lynn's Waterloo Hotel*.

*Liverpool to London*, by railway, six to eight hours.

*March 31, Th.*—Proceed from Liverpool to London by the accommodation train, starting at 10 or 11 o'clock, A.M. This train will afford a more leisurely view of the country, should the weather be pleasant, and will be more economical, bringing you to London at a seasonable hour in the evening. On leaving Liverpool, you pass through a long tunnel, and travel on the Liverpool and Manchester road as far as Newton Junction; thence southward, by Warrington, Hartford, Crewe Junction, Whitmore, Norton Bridge, and Stafford; and, if the Trent

Valley railway be taken, you will pass so near *Lichfield* as to see the spire of its *Cathedral* on the right; and through Tamworth, in sight of *Tamworth Castle*, which was the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel. Otherwise, the route will be through Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Coventry; and, in either case, through *Rugby*, where both roads unite, and where is the collegiate school, rendered so celebrated by the late Dr. Arnold. Thence you proceed through Blisworth, Wolverton, Bletchley Junction, Leighton Junction, Tring, Watford, and *Harrow*, noted for its collegiate school,—the general direction being south-eastward—to London. Very comfortable and convenient lodgings will probably be found in London at the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross; or *Morley's*, Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square; or *Fenton's*, in St. James's Street, which is less central, but perhaps more elegant, and, at least, equally expensive. Other hotels may be found much cheaper than these; and, for those making a long stay, it will be still cheaper to take private lodgings. See on this subject, p. xxxi of *Murray's Handbook for Modern London*, which should be purchased immediately, and, on leaving London, it may be deposited there, against your return thither from the Continent.

LONDON:  
Hotels.

*April 1, Fr.*—Purchase *Reynolds' New Map of London*, which may probably be found at Lee's, 440 Strand, or at some other shop on that prominent street. At Lee's, your passport may be neatly encased, at a few hours' notice. Observe *Northumberland House*, at Charing Cross, the city residence of the Duke of Northumberland, with a rich central gate-

National Gallery.

Westminster Abbey.

Houses of Parliament.

Passport.

way, surmounted by the Lion crest of the Percys. On the opposite side of Trafalgar Square is the *National Gallery* of Painting and Sculpture, presenting a long façade; but it is not open to the public on Fridays or Saturdays. Observe also the *Nelson Monument*, and the statue of George IV., by Chantry, in Trafalgar Square; and that of Charles I., by Le Sueur, at Charing Cross. The church fronting on Trafalgar Square, and adjoining Morley's Hotel, is *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, and was the model of St. Paul's Chapel in New-York. Take a stroll from Charing Cross down Whitehall, by the Horse Guards, to the Palace of Parliament and Westminster Abbey; gaze on the exterior, and attend morning service in the latter, ascertaining at what hours the Abbey is open. The old, projecting portion of the Parliament Palace, or House, is called Westminster Hall, and is rich in historical associations. Then, after visiting St. James's Park, if there be time, wait on the American Minister, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to have your passport *viséd* by the Secretary of Legation, and to solicit tickets of admission to the Houses of Parliament, which do not open until six or seven o'clock. After this, it will be well, if there be time before dinner, to return, and examine the monuments in Westminster Abbey, if it is now open.—*See Murray's London*, p. 93.

After dinner, stroll down the Mall, along the north side of St. James's Park; passing *Carlton House*, where George IV. resided when Prince Regent, but it is now divided, and a part of it removed, for a passage into Regent Street, and here stands the *Duke of York's Column*;

passing, also, *Marlborough House*, built for the great Duke of Marlborough, and in which he died, but now occupied by the Vernon Gallery of Paintings, and intended for the residence of the Prince of Wales when he shall become of age; passing also *St. James's Palace*, of red brick, once the residence of George III., and still used for royal levees and "drawing-rooms:" and this walk, if continued, will lead to *Buckingham Palace*.

*Palace*, the town residence of Queen Victoria. It will now perhaps be time to visit the *House of Lords*, if accessible, entering through a splendid vestibule, containing statues, in white marble, of Hampden, Clarendon, and Falkland, with pedestals for more, and ascending to the Strangers' Gallery. Observe the Lords sitting with their hats on; the Bishops, if present, in their robes; and the Lord Chancellor presiding, in wig and gown, and sitting on the woolsack, which appears like a pile of cushions. The *House of Commons* may be visited, perhaps, in the same evening, or else on the evening following.

If the day be *stormy*, it may be advantageously spent in the *British Museum*, which is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: and the above-named objects may mostly be accomplished on the morrow.

*April 2, Sat.*—This day, if pleasant, may be profitably spent in visiting *St. Paul's Church or Cathedral*, and then in preparing for the Continent. At the banker's, arrangements may be made for correspondence; and it would be well to take French gold enough to last you to Paris. If your bankers be Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., No. 8 Bishopsgate Within,

Somerset House.

Mansion House.

Exchange.

Bank.

or others in that vicinity, it will be convenient to call upon them, in connection with visiting St. Paul's. Take an omnibus from Charing Cross, up the Strand, passing *Somerset House* on the right, occupied by public offices, and *King's College* adjoining it; passing also the churches of *St. Mary-le-Strand* and *St. Clement's Dane*, before reaching *Temple-Bar*, which is a gateway on the ancient limit between London and Westminster; then continuing past St. Paul's Church, proceed up Cheapside, by the church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, the bells of which are known as "the Bow Bells," almost in the centre of old London; and beyond this you will see the *Mansion House* of the Lord Mayor on the right, the *Royal Exchange* before you, with a statue of the Duke of Wellington in front of it, and the *Bank of England* on your left, near which is the *Union Bank*, forming a great business centre, on the way to Bishopsgate-street, if there be occasion to go there, or to a banker's in that quarter. If not, turn back to *St. Paul's*, and, after gazing on the statues and architecture within, climb to the *Whispering Gallery*, and thence to the *Upper*, or *Outer Gallery*, from which, if the air chance to be clear, you will have a glorious view of London. The *Library* is of minor interest, but worth seeing. Then visit the *Crypt* beneath, and see where rest the remains of England's latest heroes, her Nelson and Wellington.

Then proceed to the office of the French Consul, and procure his *visé* to your passport, in order to be ready for entering France. If this be near *London Bridge*, it will afford an opportu-



nity to see that structure, and the *Monument* near it, commemorating the great fire of 1666. You may then return by steamboat on the Thames, from London Bridge to *Hungerford Suspension Bridge*, which is near to Charing Cross, and affords at the same time a view of the river front of the Palace of Parliament. From the steamboat, after passing *Southwark Bridge*, and *Blackfriars' Bridge*, observe the *Temple gardens*, on the right, and the inns of the Temple within them, those famous seats of lawyers and courts. And just before reaching *Waterloo Bridge* you will see *Somerset House* and its terrace, rising proudly from the water. If both Houses of Parliament have already been visited, this evening may be spent in visiting any of the amusements or curiosities enumerated in Murray's London, pp. 36-38.

*April 3, Sunday.*—If you have not already attended service in St. Paul's Church, and Westminster Abbey, it is recommended to divide the day between them; otherwise, to attend service in any of the more interesting churches, among which may be named St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the Temple Church, remarkable for its music and its monuments; St. Barnabas' Church, near the foot of Victoria Road in Chelsea, rendered notable by the vagaries there of the Rev. Mr. Bennett; or the new church of St. Stephen's, in Rochester Row, Westminster, erected by the munificence of the Hon. Miss Burdett Coutts. The poet and historian Milman, now advanced in age, is Prebendary of Westminster. The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., one of the Canons of

## Eminent Preachers.

Westminster Abbey, is also an excellent preacher, and a prominent divine; and the Rev. Henry Melvill is one of the ablest and most popular preachers in the Church of England. Rev. Dr. Cumming is a favorite preacher of the Presbyterian denomination, and an able opponent of the Church of Rome. Her Majesty the Queen generally attends service in the chapel of St. James's Palace; but some pains must usually be taken in order to procure admission. There will be evening service in various churches, in which the day may be suitably closed with acts of thanksgiving for safety and protection thus far on the way.

## Museum.

*April 4, Monday.*—If you have accomplished the plans already proposed, it is still advisable to linger one day longer in London, to see the *British Museum*, which, for its treasures of science and art, especially of antiquities, may be ranked among the wonders of the world. It is sufficiently described in Murray's London, p. 149; with a ground plan of the first floor on p. 151. A like plan of the upper story is a desideratum. A day will barely suffice for a cursory examination of this vast collection, aside from the Library, which can only be visited by means of a ticket or note from the Librarian, Sir Henry Ellis. Such ticket may be easily procured by a card from our Ambassador, or Secretary of Legation; but this may well be deferred until after returning from the continent. And although it would be pleasant to visit the Zoological Gardens, the Tower and sundry other places, or indeed all London and its environs; yet the writer would strongly advise to hasten southward, in order to finish Italy before the

Zoological Gardens.  
Tower.

season is too far advanced, and to see the rest of London after returning in the summer. It may be worth while to spend this evening in visiting the *Panorama of Paris*, at the Colosseum in Regent's Park, and thus anticipate a general view of the gay capital of France. Colosseum.

*April 5, Tues.*—Set out for Havre, by way of the railroad to Southampton; starting from the *Waterloo Station*, south of Waterloo Bridge. The object of taking this route is to see Havre, and more especially Rouen, on the way to Paris. If you prefer to omit these places, and proceed at once to Paris, the route by Dover and Calais is preferable; or the Brighton route, by Newhaven and Dieppe, would lead to Paris by way of Rouen, and be a good one if well conducted; but on the whole, the writer would decidedly recommend the route here proposed, to those who travel for information. The time of starting from London may depend on the time when the steamer sails from Southampton, which is partly regulated by the state of the tide at Havre, in order to be able to enter that port. If the steamer do not sail until evening, you may stop at Winchester on the way, by leaving London in the morning. On leaving the Waterloo Station in Southwark, or rather in Lambeth, as the railway passes above the roofs of the houses, you look down upon the gardens of *Lambeth Palace*, which towers above you on the right; this being the city residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Rev. John Bird Sumner. Passing next Clapham and Wandsworth Commons on the left, and Wimbledon Park and Common on the right, and after these the

ROUTES TO PARIS.  
Railway to Southampton.

Lambeth Palace.

## Claremont.

stations of Malden and Kingston, you will soon come to Long Ditton, from which a short railway branches out on the right to Hampton Court, a famous royal palace. The next station is Esher: not far to the left of which is Claremont, the late residence of the exiled King of the French, Louis Philippe. From Woking Heath there is a branch railway diverging on the left to Guildford; and thence the Basingstoke Canal continues alongside the road on the right, nearly to *Farnborough*, where the road is crossed by another railway from Guildford northwest to Reading. From *Basingstoke*, the next prominent station, there is another branch northward to Reading. After this you pass Lichfield and Popham Hill tunnels, and near the latter is *Popham Beacon*, on the left, 460 feet high, affording a commanding view.

## Winchester.

After this you come to *Winchester*, a city well worth visiting if you have the time; otherwise it may be seen after returning from the Continent. On leaving it, look back, on the left hand, and you will have a glimpse of the *Cathedral*; which is one of the finest in England, as this was once a royal city. Hursley, next, five miles beyond Winchester, was once the property of Richard Cromwell; and at *Bishopstoke* there are branch railways, on the right to Salisbury, and on the left to Gosport and Portsmouth. Observe the light color of the soil, caused by the chalk which it contains, indicating a calcareous formation extending eastward to Dover.

You will probably reach *Southampton* in time to see something of the place, before finally going on board of the

steamboat for Havre. Observe especially the docks and ocean steamers, and the slender octagonal tower of St. Michael's church, which serves as a landmark to ships entering the harbor. One gate of the ancient fortifications remains, called *Bargate*, sculptured with the figures of Sir Bevis of Hampton and the giant Ascapaud, whom he is said to have slain. The Danish king Canute the Great once resided at this place; and here he is said to have rebuked the folly of his courtiers, by sitting on the shore and commanding the tide to rise no farther, in vain. On leaving Southampton, you pass down the bay called Southampton Water, and have a distant view of *Netley Abbey*, a beautiful ruin on the left, half hidden by trees. On leaving the bay, you pass *Calshot Castle* on the right, and have the Isle of Wight before you, a visit to which should be deferred until the summer. On passing it, you may perceive the turrets of *Osborne House* on your right, the favorite summer residence of Queen Victoria. You now come to *Spithead*, the roadstead of Gosport and Portsmouth, where a fleet of British ships of war will often be seen at anchor, this being one of the most important stations of the British navy. And now you leave England for more sunny climes, and may expect to reach Havre, after a passage of ten or twelve hours, not without sea-sickness, if the channel be rough, for the short chopping seas of the channel are even more inducive to this than the broad Atlantic. On approaching Havre two lighthouses are seen on the left, on *Cape la Hève*, a high chalky promontory; and between these and the city is

Southampton.

HAVRE.

the hill *D'Ingouville*, affording a commanding view. The round tower on the left, as you enter the city, is named from Francis I., king of France, who founded this city in 1516. The best inns are the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue de Paris, and *Wheeler's* (English) Quai Notre Dame; and the *commissionnaire*, or agent of the hotel, will probably assist you in regard to passport, and examination of baggage at the *Douane* or custom-house.

Notre Dame.

*April 6, Wed.*—Take a carriage and visit first the church of *Notre Dame*, in the Rue de Paris, which is the most prominent street in Havre, running northward from the Round Tower of Francis I. Follow this street to the *Place Louis XVI.* between the theatre and the Basin of Commerce; and passing out of the city by the gate *D'Ingouville*, where you will have a good specimen of the surrounding fortifications, ascend the hill *D'Ingouville* on the north, and you will have a glorious view of the city, the country and the sea. Havre is chiefly remarkable for its artificial harbor excavated within the city, consisting of the Bassin du Roi, Bassin du Commerce, Bassin de la Barre, Port Neuf, and Avant Port, the last being at the entrance. To scour out the mud, which would otherwise be deposited at the entrance, by the current of the river Seine meeting the sea, a reservoir is provided on the south side of the city, called *Le Retenue de la Floride*; the water of which, let out by a sluiceway when the tide is low, keeps the entrance clear. Returning from *D'Ingouville*, if there be time, you may pass around by the *Place du Commerce*, on

Ingouville.

the *Quai d'Angoulême*, and crossing the Canal Vauban, visit the *Citadel*, in the southeast part of the city, built by Richelieu, where the princes Condé, Conti, and Longueville, the leaders of the Fronde, were shut up by Cardinal Mazarin, in 1650; but they were released when the Cardinal fell. As Havre has no antiquities, and few curiosities, one morning may suffice to see it; and you may take the railroad train to Rouen, 56 miles, on the afternoon of the same day.

Leaving the station, or *embarcadère*, in the east part of Havre, you come first to *Graville*, a suburb of Havre, with its Norman Church; then to Harfleurs, 4½ miles; then to Beuzeville, 16 miles; and at *Mirville*, soon after, you pass a viaduct of 48 brick arches, the highest 106 feet high, over the Bolbec river, or brook. You come, after this, to *Yvetot*, 32 miles, noted for its traditionary kings. Still passing over the high and fertile table-land of the Pays de Caux, you come to *Barentin*, 45 miles, and there pass over a curved viaduct of 27 arches, each 60 feet span, and the highest 108 feet high, over the small river Austreberthe, which flows into the Seine. Next you pass a tunnel 1 mile and 3 furlongs in length, under the heights of Piccy-Po-ville, before reaching *Malaunay*, 50 miles, whence there is a branch railroad northward to Dieppe. Another tunnel, nearly a mile long, under the suburbs of St. Hilaire, Beauvoisine, and Cauchoise, brings you to the Rouen station, in a hollow cut in the chalky high ground, on the north side of the city. An omnibus or cab will take you to the *Hôtel d'Albion*, Quai du Havre, or to the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, on



the same Quai, bordering on the river Seine, or to the *Hôtel de Normandie*, Rue du Bec; these being among the best hotels in Rouen. On the way to the hotel, you may notice the *Boulevards*, a wide street, occupying the site of the ancient fortifications, around the oldest part of the city.

*April 7, Th.*—Starting from the Quai du Havre, you may notice first the two bridges, the lower one a suspension bridge, and the upper one crossing the Seine at the foot of the Isle de la Croix, on which is a statue of *Corneille*, who was born here. There is also a statue of *Boildieu*, another native of Rouen, on the quay facing the Bourse. Observe the large *Caserne*, or barracks of St. Sever, in the suburb of that name, on the south side of the river. Then, after passing the theatre, turn up the Rue Grand Pont, and visit the *Cathedral*, noticing particularly the tomb of Rollo in a chapel on the right, and the effigy of Richard Cœur de Lion, who was duke of Normandy as well as king of England. It is in the Lady Chapel, in rear of the high altar. Then turn southward, by the south side of the Cathedral, and visit the *Halles*, built around a small square, and used as shops. Here once stood the palace de la Vielle Tour, where Prince Arthur is said to have been murdered by king John of England. Near the Halles, is the time-worn fountain of *Lisieux*, in the Rue de la Savonnerie, worth visiting for its quaint old sculpture. Next turn up the new street called Rue de la Republique, in rear of the cathedral, and visit the Church of *St. Maclou*, and the fountain at the north angle of this church, on the Rue

Rouen Cathedral.



Damiette. Continue up this street to the beautiful *Church of St. Ouen*, which has St. Ouen. one of the most splendid fronts in the world. Adjoining this, on the north, is the *Hôtel de Ville*, or City Hall, which is Hotel de Ville. the old monastery of St. Ouen, modernized, and with a Corinthian front. It contains the Public Library, and a museum of pictures; the latter being open to the public on Thursdays, but the former not.

Next, proceeding around the south side of the Church of St. Ouen, and along the Rue des Faulx, you will pass the Church of *St. Vivien* on the right, and come to the Fountain *de la Croix de Pierre*, at the *carrefour*, or crossway of St. Vivien, remarkable for its sculpture. South of this are the General Hospital, and the Caserne or barrack of Martainville, near the Field of Mars; but a visit to them may well be dispensed with. From the Croix de Pierre, then, turn westward by the Rue Bourg-L'Abbé, and at the crossing the new street, you will observe the *College* on the right. Then turn up the new street, and visit the *Musée d'Antiquités*, Musée d'Antiquités. Rue Poussin, in the ancient convent of Ste. Marie. Here you will see the autographs and seals of William the Conqueror, and kings Richard and John of England; and the ashes of the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion are here preserved in a cinereal vial. You may next visit the *Tour du Donjon*, an old massive tower southwestward, and then pass the Church of St. Godard, on the way southward to the *Cour Royale* and the *Palais* Palais de Justice. *de Justice*, which fronts westward on the new market. From the south side of this palace or court-house, once the Parliament House of Normandy, a street

Tour de Horologe.

leads southward to La Grand Rue, in which observe the *Tour de la Grosse Horologe*, or tower of the great clock, formerly called *La Tour de Beffroi*, an archway across the street, with an old clock and a fountain, the sculpture of which represents Alpheus and Arethusa. Follow La Grand Rue westward to the old market, and beyond this notice the house where Corneille was born, Rue de la Pie, No. 4. Then turn back, and southward to the *Place de la Pucelle*, with its fountain, marking the place where Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was burnt at the stake, a martyr to patriotism and a victim of fanaticism. Adjoining this square on the west is the *Hôtel de Bourgtheroude*, entering the front gate of which, the walls facing on the interior court are ornamented with sculpture, representing the meeting of Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. From thence, passing the Church of *St. Eloy*, near by, you may return to the Quai du Havre; and will have seen the chief curiosities of the ancient capital of Normandy, which has a population of 100,000 souls. You may find a good collection of guide-books and maps at the shop of Le Brument, Quai de Paris, No. 45; and should you be detained here on Sunday, there is English service in the *Church of Ste. Marie la Petite*, Rue des Bons Enfants, in the western part of the city. Still farther west are the Church of St. Gervais, the oldest in Rouen, and the Hôtel Dieu, a hospital, with the Church of La Madeleine attached.

Joan of Arc.

Railway to Paris.

*April 8, Fr.*—Leave Rouen for Paris, distant 87 miles. You start from the *terminus* or station in the Faubourg de

St. Sever, on the south side of the Seine, and soon after, crossing the river, you pass under the hill of Tourville by a short tunnel, about 500 yards in length; on emerging from which, observe on the right the *Pont de l'Arche*, a bridge leading to the town of that name. You next cross the Seine at Le Manoir, just above the confluence of the Eure, 15 miles from Rouen. Then, passing St. Pierre, and a short tunnel at Venables, and soon after this another, called La Rule, a mile long, you come next to *Gaillon*, 29 miles; Gaillon. north of which may be seen Chateau Gaillard, or "the Saucy Castle," a favorite resort of Richard Cœur de Lion, 5 or 6 miles distant. Near *Vernon*, 37 miles, observe the extensive quarries in the hill-side on the left, having a cavernous appearance. At *Bonnières*, next, 44 miles, Bonnières. you pass a tunnel nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and emerge at Rolleboise. You next skirt the forest and pass the village of *Rosny*, 48 miles, near which on the left Rosny. is the *Chateau de Sully*, a plain building of red brick, once the residence of that great financier, and more recently of the Duchess de Berri. You next pass *Mantes*, 52 miles, where William the Mantes. Conqueror was mortally injured after having burnt the town; and then *Meulan*, 62 miles, with its old stone bridge. After this you come to *Poissy*, 70 miles, Poissy. noted as the birth-place of St. Louis, and for the Conference of Poissy, between the Protestant and Papal divines, in 1561. It is now the greatest cattle market in France. You next traverse the forest of *St. Germain*, in the midst St. Germain. of which is the station of Conflans, and at the end of it *Maisons*, 77 miles, near which on the left is the Chateau of La-

## PARIS.

## Hotels.

fitte, the banker. Between this and Paris the Seine is crossed three times by the railroad; at Maisons, at Besons, and at Aznières. Between the last two bridges, two railroads branch off southwestward, one to the palace of St. Germain, and the other to Versailles. At length, passing the village of Clichy on the left, then crossing the outer fortifications, and then traversing two more tunnels under the Place d'Europe and several streets, you enter Paris by the quarter called Les Batignolles; and may find excellent accommodations at the *Hôtel Meurice*, or *Hôtel de Windsor*, or *Hôtel de Wagram*, all of which are very centrally situated, in the Rue de Rivoli. The *Hôtel Bristol*, Place Vendôme, and Lawson's *Bedford Hotel*, between Rue de la Madeleine and Rue de l'Arcade, are highly recommended by Galignani, whose *New Paris Guide* should be one of the stranger's first acquisitions. Any fraction of a day, after arriving, may be spent in studying the map of Paris, and the Guide-Book, and reconnoitring, especially around the Palace of the *Tuileries*, and the *Place du Carrousel*, the Champs Elysées. Take the earliest opportunity of procuring the necessary *visés* to your *passport*; which may be done through a *commissionaire* of the hotel, unless it be necessary to call at the American embassy in person.\*

## Tuileries.

## Louvre.

*April 9, Sat.*—The first stormy week-day in Paris, if it be not a Monday, may be profitably spent in visiting the Galleries of the Louvre, which are open to

\* The writer's impression is, that the only *visés* which it is necessary to obtain in Paris, are those of the American Legation, and the Prefecture of Police; but that if the Sardinian, Tuscan, Roman, and Neapolitan *visés* are obtained here, it will save the necessity of procuring them in Marseilles.

strangers presenting their passports, on all the other week-days. But if the weather be pleasant, it should be devoted to some one section of the city, finishing, if possible, that portion which is undertaken. It will be economy of time, if not of money, to take a carriage, *cabriolet* or small *fiacre*, and perhaps a *valet de place*, as a guide. If you have to visit the bankers, who reside chiefly in the northwestern division of the city, the day should be spent in this quarter; and if your bankers be Messrs. *Greene & Co.*, No. 26 Place St. Georges, you may proceed from the Rue de Rivoli by the *Place Vendôme*, and see Napoleon's Column; then by the Boulevard des Italiens, and Rue Lafitte, to the Church of *Notre Dame de Lorette*, which should be seen on the way. Messrs. Greene, or other bankers, will be able perhaps to furnish you with permits to see various places in the city and its environs. From Place St. Georges, it will be well to continue, northward, up to the heights of *Montmartre*, which afford a fine view of Paris. Returning, you should next visit the *American Embassy*, No. 11 Rue Verte or Penthievre, to have your passport *viséd* by the Secretary of Legation; and you may be able to procure some valuable permits or introductions there. You may then visit the *Chapelle Expiatoire*, Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, erected on the spot where Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were buried, before their remains were removed to St. Denis. Thence you may visit the Church of *La Madeleine*, and if it be not open, at least observe its sculptured doors and pediments. Thence turning, by the Rue de la Concorde, into the Rue du Faubourg

Place Vendôme.

Notre Dame de Lorette.

Montmartre.

American Embassy.

Chapelle Expiatoire.

La Madeleine.

- Elysée. St. Honoré, and proceeding westward, you soon come to the *Palais de l'Elysée Bourbon*, otherwise called *de l'Elysée National*, which was occupied by Napoleon after his return from Elba, and where he last slept in Paris, after the battle of Waterloo. The interior is well worth visiting, but probably it will be impossible to obtain permission. You may then proceed by the Avenue des Champs Elysées to the *Barrière de Neuilly*, and the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, begun by Napoleon, and completed by Louis Philippe. Climb this magnificent arch, and you will have a splendid view of Paris and its western environs. Return by way of the *Champs Elysées*, the *Place de la Concorde* with its Egyptian Obelisk, and the *Jardin des Tuileries*; observing from the Place de la Concorde the Church of La Madeleine on the north, and the Legislative Palace, or *Palais de l'Assemblée Nationale* on the south, beyond the Pont de la Concorde, across the Seine. You may dine at the Hotel, or at one of the *restaurants* in the Palais Royal, otherwise called Palais National; *Very's*, or *Les Trois Frères*.—[See *Appendix*.]
- Arc de Triomphe.
- Place de la Concorde.
- Legislative Palace.
- Notre Dame. *April 10, Sun.*—Attend high mass, at 10 o'clock, in the Cathedral of *Notre Dame*, passing the Palace of the Tuileries, the Gallery of the Louvre, and the Palace of the Louvre, on the way. The bridge opposite the Tuileries is the *Pont National*; the next above it is the *Pont du Carrousel*; the next the *Pont des Arts*; and the bridge across the foot of the Ile de la Cité, is the *Pont Neuf*, on the lower side of which is an equestrian statue of Henry IV. You may also pass by the *Pont au Change*, at the farther
- Bridges.

end of which is the Palais de Justice, and cross over the *Pont Notre Dame*, or over the *Pont d'Arcole* beyond this, near which is the Hotel de Ville, on the way to the Cathedral. In rear of the Cathedral, at the east end of the Ile de la Cité, the *Pont de la Cité* leads over to the Ile de St. Louis; and the *Pont Louis Philippe*, leads across the point of the latter island, to the north shore. This bridge may be crossed in returning. The *Protestant service* should not be wholly neglected, even in Paris; and may be attended p.m. at the English Episcopal Church, No. 5 Rue d'Aguesseau, Faubourg St. Honoré, or at the English Embassy, or at the Marboeuf Chapel; or there are various other Protestant services, as indicated by the Guide-Book, and in Galignani's Messenger, which should be consulted daily while in Paris. English Chapels.

*April 11, Mon.*—This day, if stormy, should be devoted to correspondence and studying the map and guide-book; but if pleasant, may be well spent in visiting the eastern part of the city, and Père la Chaise. Walk to the Boulevard des Italiens, and there take an omnibus around the Boulevards eastward, observing in passing, the arches of *St. Denis* and *St. Martin*, relics of the ancient fortifications, which were levelled to form the Boulevards. Beyond these arches, on the left, is the beautiful fountain called *Le Château d'Eau*. Continuing around southward by the Boulevards, you come at length to the *Place de la Bastille*, where once stood the famous prison of that name; but in its place now stands the *Colonne de Juillet*, (Column of July,) commemorating the Revolution of 1830. The *Canal de St.* Boulevards.

Lafayette's Tomb.

Père la Chaise.

Abattoirs.

Boulevards.

*Martin* runs directly beneath it, into the basin of the canal, between this and the Seine. Here you will save time by taking a cabriolet, in order to visit the tomb of *La Fayette*, the patriot of two worlds, in the garden of the Convent of the Dames des Sacrés Cœurs, Rue de Piepus, No. 15; the shortest way being eastward from the Place de la Bastille, by the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, nearly to the *Place du Trône*. You may next pass out by the Barrière du Trône, and following the exterior Boulevards, northward, outside of the city wall, visit the famous cemetery of *Père la Chaise*; dismissing the carriage on arriving there. A skeleton map of this cemetery will be found in Galignani's Guide; a larger map is still a desideratum. Observe the monuments of Abelard and Eloise, Casimir Perier, General Gobert, the Duke Décrés, Marshals Lefebvre and Massena, and General Foy, as among the more remarkable. Returning through the Barrière d'Annay, and passing between the prison called the *Nouveau Bicêtre*, on the left, and the *Prison des Jeunes Détenus*, or house of detention for juvenile offenders, opposite to it, turn to the right by the Rue St. Maur, the next street, and visit the *Abattoir de Popincourt*, or Menilmontant, the largest of the five slaughterhouses constructed by order of Napoleon for the accommodation of the city. It will be the most pleasant to return by the way of the Boulevards; and a walk in the Palais Royal may occupy the evening.

*April 12, Tues.*—Visit the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, or National Library, Rue Richelieu, No. 58, in the building



which was once the palace of Cardinal Mazarin; passing the fountain of *Molière*, so named from his statue, in the same street, on the way. This library, the largest in the world, containing 800,000 printed volumes, is only open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 o'clock to 3; but the reading room, and the rooms of medals, engravings, charts, &c. are open every day. Observe in the library a pair of 12 feet copper globes, brought from Venice; and a *Psalter*, printed at Mentz by Faust and Schoeffer, in 1457, being the first book printed with a date. In the cabinet of medals, observe the so called shields of Scipio and Hannibal; and the black Babylonian marble carved with cuneiform characters. In the collection of manuscripts are those of Galileo, and Fenelon's *Telemachus*, the Prayer book of St. Louis, and another which belonged successively to Charles V., Charles IX., and Henry VII., and bears their signatures. Among the engravings are 90,000 portraits, and 300,000 maps, charts, views, &c. Observe, lastly, in the Gallery of ancient sculpture, the celebrated *Zodiac of Denderah*, brought from Egypt, and supposed to have formed the ceiling of a temple. Opposite to the northern part of the National Library, is the Place Richelieu, containing the fountain of *Richelieu*, built on the site of the former French Opera House, which was demolished in consequence of the assassination there of the Duke de Berri in 1820.

Fountain *Molière*.

Bibliothèque Nationale.

Rare Books.

From the Library, proceed to visit *La Bourse*, or the Exchange, in the Rue Vivienne, not far distant. Observe the four statues at the corners, representing

- Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, and Navigation; and the monochrome drawings on the ceiling within having the full effect of bass-reliefs. It is desirable to reach the Exchange before 3 o'clock, and witness the scene of confusion and excitement. Close to this is the office of Messrs. Livingston, where a register is kept of Americans visiting Paris; and this will be a favorable time to visit it. Proceeding next down the Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, in rear of the Exchange, to the *Place des Victoires*, with its statue of Louis XIV., and then inclining to the left, you may visit the *Hotel des Postes*, or General Post-Office, Rue Jean Jaques Rousseau; and after this the church of *St. Eustache*, opposite to the *Halles Centrales*, southeast of which is
- General Post-Office. *Marché des Innocens*, the most general market in Paris. You may return by way of the *Halle au Blé*, or wheat-hall, to the Palais Royal, or to your hotel, to dine; and occupy the evening with a stroll in the Boulevards.
- Marché des Innocens. *April 13, Wed.*—Visit the national manufactory *des Gobelins*, of tapestry and carpets, Rue Mouffetard, No. 270, in the southeastern extremity of the city; it being open to strangers, on presentation of their passports, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It will be pleasant if with a party, to take a carriage; otherwise omnibuses may be found going there, by proper inquiry. As this establishment is not open till 1 or 2 o'clock, you may visit the *Hotel de Cluny*, connected with the ancient Roman *Palais des Thermes*, Rue des Mathurens, No. 14; as also the College of *La Sorbonne*, and the *College of France* opposite to it, Rue St. Jaques, south of
- Halle au Blé.
- Les Gobelins.
- Hotel de Cluny.
- Sorbonne.

the Ile de la Cité; and then, turning by the Rue St. Etienne, visit the *Pantheon* Pantheon. or church of St. Geneviève, and the library of St. Geneviève on the north of it; as also the church of *St. Etienne du Mont*, east of these, and the *Polytechnic School*, Polytechnic School. northeast of this last, or as many of these objects as the time will permit, before proceeding to the Gobelin manufactory, the tapestries of which resemble exquisite oil paintings. Returning from this, there may be time to visit the *Morgue*, Morgue. or dead-house, on the Ile de la Cité, west of Notre Dame; and it may not be too late to revisit *Notre Dame* itself, and by Notre Dame. applying at the sacristy, to see the church plate and the coronation robes of Napoleon I.

*April 14, Th.*—Visit the porcelain Excursion to Sèvres. manufactory at *Sèvres*, which is open to strangers, from 11 o'clock to 4, on Thursdays alone, without a special ticket or permit from the Minister of Commerce. The best conveyance is by the Versailles Railroad, northern route, starting from the station, No. 122 Rue St. Lazare, and retracing the way towards Rouen, until after passing Clichy and the bridge at Aznières. You then turn to the left, on the branch road to Versailles, and proceed southwestward, by Courbevoie, Puteaux, Suresnes, and St. Cloud, to Sèvres. The high fort seen at first on the left and afterwards on the right, is *Monte Valerien*, opposite to Suresnes. On the left of Suresnes, across the Seine, is seen the *Bois de Boulogne*, Bois de Boulogne famous for the duels fought there; and the village of Boulogne is opposite to St. Cloud. The process of manufacturing porcelain at Sèvres is rarely shown to visitors, and only by special permis-

sion; but the exhibition of porcelain is alone worth the visit.

St. Cloud.

On leaving Sèvres, you may easily walk back to *St. Cloud*, or else procure conveyance thither, and visit the Park of St. Cloud, together with the Palace, if visitors be admitted. This was a favorite resort of Napoleon, the country residence of Louis Philippe, and the summer residence of the present Emperor, when President, as it will doubtless continue to be. After returning by the same railroad to the station in Paris, there may be time to take a carriage and visit the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, Rue St. Martin, No. 224, which is open gratuitously to the public on Sundays and Thursdays from 10 o'clock to 4, and contains numerous models of machines; and after this the church of *St. Vincent de Paul*, Place La Fayette, in the northeastern part of the city, and the stations of the northern Calais, and the eastern or Strasbourg railroads, which are in the same neighborhood.

Conservatoire des  
Arts, etc.

St. Vincent de Paul.

*April 15, Fr.*—Spend the morning in the Gallery of the Louvre until 12 or 1 o'clock; which will enable you to look through the long Gallery of Paintings, or else in visiting Notre Dame, if it has not already been seen sufficiently; then visit the *Jardin des Plantes*, with its Menagerie and Museums of Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy, which are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. They are in the southeastern part of the city, bordering on the Seine; and in reaching them along the margin of the river, you pass the *Halle aux Vins*, which is not a single hall, but as it were a village, devoted to the stor-

Garden of Plants.

Halle aux Vins.

age of wine. Returning, you may perhaps see *La Sainte Chapelle* attached to the Palais de Justice, on the Ile de la Cité; or you may cross the Ile de St. Louis, by the Pont de la Tournelle, and again observe the *Hotel de Ville*, on the way. Near the Hotel de Ville, westward, is the fountain of the *Place du Chatelet*, fronting the Pont au Change; and northeast of this, in the Rue de Rivoli, west of the Rue St. Martin, is the lofty tower of *St. Jacques de la Boucherie*, the relic of a Gothic church of that name, which was demolished in 1789. Or if the group of objects allotted for Wednesday morning were not all seen, there may be time to see the remainder now.

*April 16, Sat.*—Cross the Pont des Arts, and observe the *Palace of the National Institute*, fronting this bridge, with the *Mint* east of it; and the *Palace or School of the Fine Arts* on the Quai Malaquais west of it, which is accessible to strangers, and worth seeing. Then, taking the Abbey Church of *St. Germain des Prés* on the route, visit the *Luxembourg Palace*, the gallery of paintings in which is open to strangers with passports, on all days except Mondays, by applying to the porter's lodge, on the east side. It is a fine collection of living artists. Observe also the statues in the garden, south of the palace; and beyond this, southward is the *Observatory*, which, if visited at all, should be seen now. South of this, and near the Barrière d'Arcueil, is the entrance to the *Catacombs*, which extend under this part of the city. From the Observatory it will be easy to visit the church of the *Val de Grace*, Rue St. Jaques, not far distant,

Place du Chatelet.

L'Institute de France.

Beaux Arts.

St. Germain des Prés.

The Luxembourg.

Observatory.

Catacombs.

Val de Grace.

northeastward. Here was once a convent, favored by royalty, but it is now a military hospital, in the court of which are statues of the celebrated surgeons, Larrey and Broussais. Returning from these objects, visit the church of *St. Sulpice*, with its fountain; and thence proceed to the *Hotel des Invalides*, where rest the remains of Napoleon; and thence to the *Ecole Militaire* and *Champ de Mars*, in the extreme western part of the city, south of the Seine. From thence turn southward and visit the *Artesian Well* in the Abattoir of *Grenelle*; which was bored to the depth of 1800 feet, and from which the water rises 112 feet above the ground. You may return by way of the *Palais de l'Assemblée Nationale*, and perhaps be admitted to see the Hall of the Representatives, which much resembles our own at Washington. Continuing eastward, along the Quai d'Orsay, you will pass the *Palace of the Legion of Honor*, and the *Palais d'Orsay*, the latter being occupied for public offices. There is a beautiful new church in this part of the city, the church of *Ste. Clotilde* in the Place Belle Chasse, built in Gothic style, which should be visited in this connection; and east of this is the *Museum of Artillery*, in the same court with the church of *St. Thomas d'Aquin*, both of which are worth seeing.

*April 17, Sun.*—Attend high mass at the *Church of St. Roch*, No. 296 Rue St. Honoré, north of the Tuileries. This, though not the handsomest, is said to be the richest church in Paris, containing some very beautiful paintings, especially in its rear chapels; and the music there is remarkably fine. In the afternoon

attend some Protestant service, as that of the *Chapel Marboeuf*, Avenue or Allé Marboeuf, No. 10 bis, near the upper end of the Champs Élysées. Or if you prefer attending a French Protestant service, it may be found at the *Oratoire*, Rue St. Honoré, near the palace of the Louvre on the north. Service is said to begin here at half past 12 o'clock, and the eloquent M. Coquerel is one of the ministers.

*April 18, Mon.*—If it be stormy, finish correspondence, and make preparations for leaving Paris. But if pleasant, visit the *Palace of Versailles*; which, with its grounds and subordinate palaces, should occupy the whole day. Take the railroad again by way of St. Cloud and Sèvres; and endeavor to reach the city of Versailles before 11 o'clock, at which hour the palace is open to the public on all days except Thursdays and Fridays; and on those days it is open to strangers presenting their passports. It is advisable, on arriving there, to take a guide or *valet de place*; and if you do not speak French, one may be found who can speak English. Besides the galleries of painting and sculpture, you will visit the *chapel* and *theatre* which form a part of this magnificent palace; as also the private rooms of Kings Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI., and Queen Marie Antoinette. After this, do not fail to visit the *Great* and *Little Trianon*, and the coach house containing the royal carriages, and the Swiss chalet and grotto of Marie Antoinette; and you may return by way of the *Bassin de Neptune*; and then take the southern railroad by Meudon, if it be not too late, entering Paris in

Protestant Chapels.

Excursion to Versailles.

that case from the southwest, near the cemetery *du Mont Parnasse*.

Museums of the  
Louvre.

*April 19, Tues.*—Finish visiting the Museums of the Louvre, including its galleries of paintings, if they have not already been visited in unpleasant weather. The paintings occupy not only the long *gallery* between the Tuileries and the Louvre, but the upper story, in part, of the south and east sides of the quadrangle, or *palace*, of the Louvre; and the lower story of the same portion is occupied by antique statues and plaster casts; while an inner gallery above, on the south side, is devoted to Tuscan and Egyptian antiquities, and one room is set apart for enamels. On the north side of the quadrangle are a gallery of engravings and naval curiosities above, and a gallery of Ninevite sculpture below, including two winged bulls, like those in the British Museum. It may be worth while to visit the old Church of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, near the Louvre, on the east, the bell of which first tolled as the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew's eve, in 1572.

Vincennes.

We have now named the principal objects of interest to the stranger in the city of Paris, and given the order in which, perhaps, they may be seen with the greatest economy of time: referring for full accounts of them to the larger guide-books. It may be advisable to visit Vincennes and St. Denis, as also St. Germain, Neuilly, and Meudon; but if the traveller's time is limited, perhaps this would be done at the expense of still more interesting objects farther onward in the tour. If more has been allotted in this schedule than the time would suffice to accomplish, this also would be



a reason for making a longer stay in Paris. But, in order to accomplish what is here proposed as a summer's tour, it will be necessary to bid farewell even to the allurements and attractions of Paris, and hasten on the way.

*April 20, W.*—Leave Paris by an early train for *Fontainebleau*, 38 miles; starting from the station at the foot of Rue de Lyon, in the southeastern part of the city; close by which, on the left, is the Prison of *La Nouvelle Force*. After passing the outer fortifications, you soon come to *Charenton*, and there cross the river Marne, just above its junction with the Seine, which you still keep on the right hand. The detached fort now seen on the left, is called *Chateau Gaillard*, near the hamlet of Maisons. You come next to *Villeneuve*,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and, after passing Montgeron and *Brunoy*, 14 miles, you have the forest of *Senart* on your right until beyond the village of Quincy. Passing next Combs-la-Ville; then Lienesaint, 19 miles, and Cesson,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles, you come to Melun, 28 miles, the ancient Melodunum. Before reaching Drolle, the forest of Fontainebleau commences on the right, and it only remains to pass Bois-le-Roi, 32 miles, before reaching the station of Fontainebleau. An omnibus will be ready to carry you to the city, of which the palace forms a part, a mile distant or farther from the railroad; and you will find accommodations at the *Hôtel de l'Aigle-Noir*, or the *Hôtel de France*, both fronting the palace, or at *la Poste*, which is also well recommended.

Visit first the Palace of Fontainebleau, observing particularly the *Cour du Chéval Blanc*, where Napoleon took leave of

his old guard, celebrated in the painting and engraving called "*Les Adieux de Fontainebleau*;" and also the *Salle du Travail*, still containing the very table at which Napoleon signed his abdication before his departure for the Island of Elba. Observe also the rooms in which Napoleon kept Charles IV. of Spain, a prisoner for twenty-four days, in 1808, and Pope Pius VII. for eighteen months, in 1812-14; and the *Galerie des Cerfs*, where Queen Christina of Sweden, when residing here, caused the murder of her secretary Monaldeschi, in 1657. Then walk in the gardens, and observe *L'Etang*, a large pond well stocked with fish. After this, or after dinner, take a drive in the forest, visiting first the *Parquet du Roi*, a splendid course or promenade west of the city; and then taking the old highway, or *grande route*, to Paris, as far as the *Carrefour de la Croix du Grand Veneur*, and thence turning northeastward to the *Carrefour de la Belle Croix*, near which is the *Grotte au Cristeaux*; returning by *la Chêne de St. Louis*, on Mont Chauvet, and passing the *Nid de l'Aigle*.

ROUTE to ITALY.  
Railway to Chalons.

Monterau.

Sens.

*April 21, Th.*—Take the first train of cars for *Chalons-sur-Saône*, so called to distinguish it from Chalons-on-the-Marne, the distance being 202 miles from Fontainebleau by railroad. The first place of note on the way is *Monterau*, 13 miles, where Napoleon gained a victory over the Allies, February 18th, 1814, driving them out of the town by his cuirassiers, and by a battery on the heights of Surville, on the north. They blew up the bridge over the Yonne, and thus checked his pursuit towards *Sens*, which is the next considerable town on our way. 33

miles from Fontainebleau, with a cathedral, to which Thomas à Becket fled from the wrath of Henry II. of England, in 1164. After this you pass Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, 42 miles; then *Joigny*, 54 miles; Laroche, 60 miles, and St. Florentin, 71 miles, a pretty town at the junction of the Armanche and Armançon. You then pass *Tonnerre*, 86 miles;\* then *Ancy-le-Franc*, which contains the chateau of Louvois, prime minister of Louis XIV.; then *Nuits-St.-Ravier*, 104 miles; then *Moutbard*, 115 miles, once the residence of Buffon, the naturalist; then *Verrey*, 137 miles; and the fourth station beyond this is *Dijon*, formerly the capital of the Duchy of Burgundy, 159 miles from Fontainebleau, or 196 from Paris. This place is worth stopping to see, if you reach it before dark, and if it will not cause the loss of a day at Chalons, waiting for the steamboat to Lyons. You may stop for the night at the *Hôtel de la Cloche*; and should see the Cathedral, formerly called the Flèche de St. Benigne, with its lofty wooden spire, the Church of Notre Dame, of the purest Gothic, and the old palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, which is now used for the museum and public offices. The hills both north and south of Dijon are the range called Côte d'Or, noted for their rich vineyards, and accordingly this is the seat of the Burgundy wine trade.

*April 22, Fr.*—Leave Dijon by the earliest train, so as to reach Chalons in time for the steamboat, and pass *Nuits*, 14 miles; then *Beaune*, 23 miles, the birthplace of Monge, the geometer; then

\* Between Tonnerre and Dijon there is a tunnel 24 miles long, but the writer does not recollect its location more precisely.

Chalons.

*Chagny*, 23 miles, and soon you arrive at *Chalons-sur-Saône*, 43 miles from Dijon, or 239 from Paris. It is the ancient *Cabillonum*, and contains a cathedral. Here you take a steamboat; the distance to Lyons being about 100 miles, and the time required about eight hours; and, on leaving Chalons, pass the mouth of the *Canal du Centre* on the right, with a basin, or dock, for barges entering or quitting it. You next pass *Tournus*, on the right, with a wooden bridge of five arches over the Saône, and come to another bridge at *Fleurville*, which is on the left bank. *Maçon* next, on the right bank, the birthplace of Lamartine, has a bridge of thirteen arches; and there are suspension bridges at St. Romain and Belleville, with several common bridges, before reaching *Trevoux*, on the left bank, with its round tower and ruined castle. It was the capital of the principality of *Dombes*, and only tributary to the kings of France, until 1762. You now come to the richly wooded heights called *Mont d'Or*, and pass *Neuville* on the left, with its suspension bridge; and after this *Cousson*, opposite to which is *La Roche Taillée* on the left bank, so called because this rock was cut through, by Agrippa, for the passage of a great Roman highway. You come next to *L'Ile Barbe*, the favorite retreat of Charlemagne, with a kind of watch-tower at the upper end of the island, from which, it is said, the emperor surveyed his Paladins marching by on the shore, and with a suspension bridge on each side. Below this is an antique castle, on the left bank, surmounted by a lofty tower, called *La Tour de la Belle Allemande*, from a tradition of a German girl being immured

Maçon.

L'Ile Barbe.

in it, while her lover was shut up in *Pierre Seise*, a prison on a high rock, on the right bank, further down, and now within the suburbs of Lyons. The story is, that he escaped by leaping into the Saône, but was shot while swimming across it. And now, between lofty and rocky banks, you enter the city of *Lyons*, and will find rest at the *Hôtel de Provence et des Ambassadeurs*, Place de la Charité; or *Hôtel d' Univers*, Rue de Bourbon; or *Hôtel de Rome*, Place St. Jean, near the Cathedral.

*April 23, Sat.*—From the *Cathedral*, passing by the *Palais de Justice*, presenting a fine Corinthian front; ascend the Height of *Fourvières*, passing in rear of the huge, straggling hospital of *Antiquailles*, occupying the site of the ancient Roman palace, in which Claudius and Caligula were born, and visit the Church of *Notre Dame de Fourvières*, remarkable for its votive offerings, 4,000 in number, to the image of the Virgin Mary here, which is supposed by the people to have wrought divers miracles, and to have preserved Lyons from the cholera. Close beside this church is a tower, or *Observatory*, rising 630 feet above the level of the Saône, by climbing which you will have a splendid panorama of Lyons and its environs. In the north-west, you may see, by the help of a telescope, some remains of an ancient *Roman aqueduct*; on the north is the suburb of *La Croix Rousse*, occupying the high ground between the Saône and the Rhone, with a large convent, and a *Garden of Plants*; and in the east, if the air be clear, you may not only behold the Rhone meandering on its way from Geneva, but Mont Blanc itself is visible on the horizon.

nearly 100 miles distant. Fourvières is so named from the Forum Vetus, which was built by the emperor Trajan; and the keeper of the Observatory will point out to you the various objects visible from this remarkable height. Thence, if not pressed for time, descend circuitously by the *Cemetery of Loyasse*, and the Fort of Loyasse near by it, and, turning eastward, skirting the Saône, you will pass the *Pierre Scise*, already referred to in the suburbs of Vaise, once the site of the archbishop's castle.

Next cross the Pont de Nemours, and visit the Church of *St. Nizier* east of it, "a splendid example of the flamboyant Gothic." Then turning northward, by the *Place St. Pierre*, visit the *Place des Terreaux*, where Cinq Mars and De Thou were executed for conspiring against the Cardinal Richelieu, and where the guillotine stood in 1794. On the south side of this square is the *Museum*, or Palais des Beaux Arts, including a collection of Antiquities, a Picture Gallery, a Museum of Natural History, and a Public Library. On the east side of the Place des Terreaux is the *Hôtel de Ville*, or City Hall, in the vestibule of which observe two gigantic statues, representing the two rivers, *Le Rhone* resembling Neptune, and *La Saône* a sea-nymph. Behind this building is the Theatre; passing which, cross the Rhone, by the *Pont Moraud*, to the *Place Louis XVI.*, in the suburb called *Les Brotteaux*; then turn southward, by the new *Church des Brotteaux*, and visit the *Monumental Chapel* near it, in the form of a pyramid, erected in 1821, to the memory of the victims, or *martyrs*, as they are called, of the first revolution, who were here shot down,

Museum.

to the number of 2,100, by the orders of the infamous Collot d'Herbois and his associates, after Lyons was taken by the republicans, or rather the Terrorists, in 1793. The victims were tied to ropes, and shot down, sixty at a time: hence this massacre is known as the *fusillades*. Then, crossing the *Pont de la Guillotière*, observe, facing you on the right, the hospital called *Hôtel Dieu*, with its extended front, said to be the richest hospital in the world; and on your left, the *Hospice de la Charité*, vieing with the preceding. Proceed westward to the *Place Bellecour*, and observe there the statue of *Louis XIV.*, which has been rebuilt since Lyons was nearly destroyed by the Terrorists, in 1793-4. You will now have seen the best part of the city; but may turn southward, and visit the *Place Louis XVIII.*, the *Cours Napoleon*, extending across from river to river, and the *Gare de Perrache*; or it will be more interesting to visit one of the silk weavers, who are so numerous, and witness the process of weaving figured silk in a *Jacquard loom*.

You have now the option of reaching Italy by way of Geneva and the Simplon, or by way of Mont Cenis and Turin, or by way of the Rhone and Marseilles. The choice undoubtedly lies between the two latter; and Turin is well worth visiting, although the ride over Mont Cenis at this season may be severely cold. But, on the whole, the writer would recommend to continue down the Rhone, which he thinks more picturesque and interesting than it is generally represented to be, and so to visit Avignon, Nismes, Arles, and Marseilles, instead of Turin; and for mountain scenery, enough of it

Routes to Italy.



may be had at a warmer season. This will be doing better justice to France; and will make an easier route to Genoa, if not a pleasanter, than that by way of Turin. Here, at least, we will proceed by way of Marseilles.

St. Irénée.

*April 24, Sunday.*—Attend the English Church service in the *Chapelle Évangélique*, No. 36, Rue de l'Arbre section, and the Romish service at the *Cathedral* of St. John Baptist, near the west end of the Pont de Tilsit. Perhaps it will not be desecrating the Sabbath to visit the Church of *St. Irénée*, in the Faubourg St. Irénée, the western part of the city. It is a plain, modern building, but occupies the spot where Iræneus, the second bishop of Lyons, suffered martyrdom: and in the ancient crypt beneath it, where Polycarp is said to have once preached, is a *well* which once overflowed with the blood of 9,000 martyrs, slain by order of Septimius Severus, A. D. 202, and a *recess* is filled with their bones. The Fort St. Irénée is not far distant from this church. It may be proper also to visit the Church of the *Abbey of Ainay*, east of the Pont d'Ainay, which is next below the Pont de Tilsit. Beneath the sacristy of this church is an ancient dungeon, where *Pothinus*, the first bishop of Lyons, and the heroic *Blandina* were imprisoned before their martyrdom, in the time of Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 177. Here, it is supposed, stood the Athenæum, erected by Caligula, where prizes were bestowed for superiority in debate or composition.

THE RHONE.

*April 25, Mon.*—Descend the Rhone to Avignon, by steamboat: the distance by the river being about 135 miles. From *Givors*, 14 miles, on the right, recognized



by the smoke of its glass-works, a rail-  
road diverges southwestward, to St. Eti-  
enne. You next come to *Vienne*, 21 miles,  
on the left bank, extending along the  
Rhône, and up the valley of the small  
river Gère, between two hills, *Mont Salo-*  
*mon* on the left, crowned with a ruined  
*Castle*, in which it is said that Pontius  
Pilate was imprisoned when banished to  
this place, and *Mont Pipet*, once the site of  
a Roman camp. This town was anciently  
called *Vienne*, and is noted for the mar-  
tyrs who suffered there in the early per-  
secutions. It is conjectured by some that  
Hannibal here crossed the Rhône, on his  
way to Italy. The Museum is an ancient  
Roman temple, supposed to have been  
dedicated to Augustus. In the middle  
ages, Vienne was the capital of Dauphiny,  
and residence of the Dauphins. The  
*Cathedral* of St. Maurice is conspicuous  
from the shore, and a suspension bridge  
here crosses the Rhône: such bridges  
being numerous as you proceed. Observe  
the fields of the *colza*, or rape plant,  
which are now probably conspicuous  
from their yellow blossoms. You pass a  
suspension bridge at *Condrieu*, 28 miles,  
on the right bank; another at *Serriers*,  
39 miles; and another at *St. Vallier*, 50  
miles, on the left bank, with a large  
modern château, and the ruins of the  
Castle of Vals in the rear, in the gorge  
of the Galaure. A little below St. Val-  
lier is the *Chateau de Ponsas*, on the  
west side, said to derive its name from  
Pontius Pilate, who, according to one  
tradition, ended his days here by throw-  
ing himself off the rock. Thence you  
pass the celebrated vineyard of *L'Her-*  
*mitage*, on the left side, just before reach-  
ing *Tournon*, 60 miles, on the right bank,

The Rhône to Mar-  
seilles.

connected with Tain, on the east side, by a suspension bridge, which was the first, on a large scale, erected in France. The old *Castle* of the Counts of Tournon, on a precipitous rock, is now the *mairie* and prison; and the old college of the Jesuits, below the bridge, is now the *Collège Royal*. Passing next the *Château Bourg*, of M. Gireau, on the west bank, opposite to the valley of the Isère, through which you have a distant view of Mont Blanc, you reach *Valence*, 70 miles, on the left bank, surrounded by ancient fortifications, and having a conspicuous citadel and a handsome suspension bridge. Here the infamous Caesar Borgia once ruled as Duke of Valentinois, under Louis XII.; and in the Cathedral is a statue, by Canova, of Pope Pius VI., who died here in 1799.

Passing next the ruined castles of *Crussol* and *Soyons*, on the limestone cliffs on the right, and after these the *Roche Courbe*, among the Dauphiné mountains on the left, you will notice the little town of *Lavoulte*, 80 miles, on the right bank, distinguished by the large castle on the height above it, where Louis XIII. resided in 1629, but now it is used for iron works. Passing the mouth of the *Drome* on the left, observe next the ruins of the old fortified *Abbey of Cruas*, 88 miles, and after this, the village of *Rochemaure*, 94 miles, marked by three basaltic peaks, on the central one of which is a feudal castle. *Montelimant*, nearly opposite to this, but back from the river, is a fortified town, with a castle on rising ground. You come next to *Viviers*, 100 miles, on the right bank, with its Cathedral standing near the cliff, and a seminary for the education

of priests. Observe now, on the left, *Mont Ventoux*, a lofty spur, or extreme buttress, of the Alps, prominent in the distance; and, passing next the suspension bridge at Bourg St. Andeol, you come to *Pont St. Esprit*, 112 miles, on the right, just below the mouth of the *Ar-dèche*. This town is named from the famous stone bridge, of 26 arches, once the longest stone bridge in the world, finished in 1310, by a brotherhood of masons, after having been 45 years in building. The town of *Orange*, 10 miles southeast of this, gave title to the Prince of Orange, and contains a Triumphal Arch and other Roman antiquities. It remains to pass the mouth of the *Cése*, 122 miles, and the town of *Roquemaure*, 128 miles, on the right, with a tower on the edge of a cliff, and at length you reach *Avignon*, and may stop at the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, or at the *Hôtel du Palais Royal*, both of which are in the *Place d' Oulle*, in the extreme western part of the city.

AVIGNON.

*April 26, Tu.*—Visit first the *Place de l'Horloge*, on the west side of which are the *Hôtel de Ville* and the Theatre. Thence proceed to the *Place du Palais*, and visit the *Palace of the Popes*, seven of whom reigned here, from 1305 to 1376, under French auspices, rivals to the popes reigning at the same time in Rome; both claiming infallibility and universal supremacy. This huge building is now used for a prison and barracks; the large hall has been called *La Salle Brulée*, ever since Pierre de Lude, papal legate in 1441, caused it to be blown up, and thus murdered his guests, the nobles of Avignon, out of revenge. Observe the timeworn frescoes in the *Chapelle*

*du Conclave*, where the cardinals attended service, and in the *Chapelle du Saint Office*, attached to the Inquisition; but the Hall of Torture, where the Inquisitors sat, and the tower *des Oubliettes*, where Rienzi was once imprisoned, and the *Glacière*, a tower where 60 innocent prisoners were thrown into a pit by the revolutionists in 1791,—these are comprehended in the prison, and inaccessible to strangers.

Cathedral.

Thence visit the Cathedral of *Notre Dame des Doms*, in front of which is a calvary, or representation of our Saviour's cross. Observe, in the cathedral, the statue of the Virgin, by Pradier; the tombs of Popes John XXII. and Benedict XII.; and in the choir the archbishop's chair, once the papal throne, covered with the Winged Bull of St. Luke and the Lion of St. Mark. Climb the tower, and you will have a fine view of Avignon and its environs. Observe westward, to the left of the broken bridge of St. Benezet, and beyond the suspension bridge, the tower of *Ville Neuve*, and near it the Palace or *College of the Cardinals*, built at the same time with that of the pope's. Far in the east is the valley of *Vaucluse*, immortalized by the names of Petrarch and Laura, and to which an excursion would be pleasant if there were time. Next visit the *Rocher des Doms*, a promenade on a lofty rock north of the cathedral, and observe the statue of *Altain*, who introduced the cultivation of *la garance*, the madder plant, in the south of France. On the west, at the foot of this rock, is a *Seminary*. Proceed next, down the east side of the *Rocher des Doms*, and southward, by way of the Churches of *St.*

*Pierre* and *St. Didier*, to the *Museum*, Museum.  
 in the Rue Grande Calède, founded by Calvet, and observe the paintings of Joseph Vernet, who excelled in sea views; Charles Vernet, his son, who excelled in animals, and Horace Vernet, son of Charles, so distinguished now as a historical painter: all these being natives of Avignon. Adjoining this is a Museum of Natural History, containing specimens of the *flamingo*, now rare, and the *beaver*, once found on the Rhone, but now extinct. The tomb of *Laura*, once in the Church of the Cordeliers, which is now a ruin, has been entirely destroyed; but its site may be visited, in the Rue des Lices, No. 8, east of the *Hospice des Orphelins*. The walls of Avignon, with machicolated cornice and watch-towers, are one of its curiosities.

In the afternoon, take the railroad Railway to Nismes.  
 to *Nismes*, 24 miles: unless you prefer to take a public or private carriage by way of the *Pont du Guard*, an ancient Roman aqueduct, 873 feet long, and 180 high, being a part of the canal which supplied Nismes with water. Proceeding southward by railroad, you cross the *Durance*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Nismes; a turbulent stream, flowing westward into the Rhone. The first place of note in the way is *Tarascon*, 12 miles, having a massive square *castle* by the water side, overtopped by the spire of its Gothic church. The castle begun by Henry II. in 1400, and finished by René, king of Anjou, who resided here, is now a prison. This town has a legend of a dragon called Tarasque, which was subdued by St. Martha; and from her the church was named. Here you cross the Rhone to *Beaucaire*, on the west side; back of

Nismes.

Amphitheatre.

which are rocky hills, one surmounted by a Calvary, the other by a ruined castle, once belonging to the counts of Toulous. The *Canal de Beaucaire* runs from this town, southwestward, and uniting with the *Canal du Midi*, forms a water communication between the Rhone and Garonne. Proceeding hence westward, about 12 miles, you come next to *Nismes*, and may stop at the *Hôtel du Luxembourg*, or the *Hôtel du Midi*. Do not fail to visit the *Amphitheatre* (Les Arènes) by twilight; and if you proceed directly thither from the *Hôtel du Luxembourg*, you will pass the *Esplanade* or public square; in the centre of which is a new fountain adorned with statues by Pradier; and on the right of which is the new *Palais de Justice*, with an imposing portico.

*April 27, Wednesday.*—If disposed to take an early walk, proceed around the Boulevards, by way of Les Arènes, La Maison Carrée, and La Fontaine de Diane, and climb the *Mont d'Aussès*, north of the city to *La Tourmagne*, or the great tower, supposed to be the ruin of an ancient Roman tomb; from the summit of which you will enjoy a fine view of Nismes and its environs. Returning, you may visit the ancient *Fountain of Diana*, just named, otherwise called the fountain of the Nymphs, with its beautiful garden; fronting on which is an ancient Roman temple, recently disinterred, called the *Temple of Diana*, but rather supposed to have been a Nymphæum, or fane dedicated to the Nymphs. Thence visit the *Maison Carrée*, an ancient Roman temple, consecrated most probably to the adopted sons of Antoninus, but now used as a

Maison Carrée.

*Museum*, and containing the remarkable *Museum*. picture of Cromwell opening the coffin of Charles I., and gazing on the dead monarch's remains, by Paul Delaroche. On the right of the *Maison Carrée* is the *Theatre*, and between this and Les Arênes is a large *Hospital*. But if there be time it will be preferable to visit the *Cathedral*, in the heart of the old city, and the *Porte d'Auguste*, an ancient Roman gate.

Take a noon or early afternoon train *Railway to Marseilles*. for *Marseilles*, in order to have time to stop at Arles on the way. You return by the same railroad to Beaucaire and Tarascon, and thence turn southward, passing on your left the rocky height of *Montmajour*, crowned with the ruins of its ancient abbey, before reaching *Arles*, 9 miles from Tarascon; where you may find refreshments, if needed, in the *Place du Forum*, either at the *Hôtel* *Arles*. *du Forum*, or at the *Hôtel du Nord*, in the front of which are two ancient columns, and beneath which are said to be some ancient Roman catacombs. It will be best, however, to proceed at once to *Les Arênes*, the ancient amphitheatre, and near this, to the ancient *Roman Theatre*, now disinterred, in which was found the celebrated statue called the *Venus d'Arles*. Next visit the cathedral church of *St. Trophime*, and its curious cloisters. They are near the *Place Royale*, in which is a gray granite obelisk, not Egyptian, and fronting on which are the *Museum* and the *Hôtel de Ville*. The *Museum* contains but little besides local antiquities, including sculptured tombs of early Christians, brought from the burying-ground called *Alischamps* or the *Elysian*

## To Marseilles.

Fields, on the eastern margin of the city. If there be time, visit the brick tower called *La Troille*, near the Rhone, supposed to have been built by Constantine the Great, when he resided here, and marking the site of his palace. There is a bridge of boats across the Rhone, connecting Arles with the *Comargue*, a name given to the flat region forming a delta between the main river and a smaller branch or mouth west of it. From Arles you pass at first through a flat uninteresting country, by *St. Martin*, 10 miles, to *St. Chamas*, 24 miles, on the *Etang de Berre*, a large salt lake or bay communicating with the Mediterranean. Observe the church of *St. Armand*, on the ridge; and there is a Roman bridge here, *Pont Flavien*, over the *Touloubre*, with a triumphal arch at each end of it. After this you pass *Berre*, 32 miles, also on the *Etang de Berre*, and *Pas de Lanciers*, 42 miles; and you traverse a tunnel nearly 3 miles long; before reaching *Marseilles*, 54 miles from Arles; where you will find the best accommodations at the *Grand Hôtel des Empereurs*, *Rue Canebière*, or the *Hôtel de Noailles*, or *Hôtel de l'Orient*.

## MARSEILLES.

*April 28, Thursday.*—See Marseilles, and make preparations for sailing by the next steamer to Naples, having regard to funds, the visès of your passport, and securing a passage; unless you prefer going by land to Genoa, by way of Nice. You will obtain the requisite information and assistance at any good hotel. To see the curiosities of Marseilles, in the shortest time, take a conveyance, and proceed by way of the *Place Royale*, the *Exchange*, the *Theatre*, and the *Cours Bonaparte*, to the Promenade or



Jardin Bonaparte, with its column at the west end of the Cours. Then climb the hill southward to the chapel of *Notre Dame de la Garde*, within a small fort, and remarkable for its votive offerings. There is a Calvary near it on the east side; and from this hill you have a splendid view of Marseilles, surrounded by its amphitheatre of hills, and the country seats called *les Bastides*; with the harbor, and the bay, and the blue Mediterranean in the distance. Looking seaward, you behold the little island of *If*, with its castle, once the prison of Mirabeau; and beyond it the islands of *Ratonneau* and *Pomégue*, the latter being the more southern, between which is a breakwater to shelter the quarantine roadstead, called *Port du Frioul* (*Fretum Julii*), where Cæsar's squadron was stationed when he besieged Marseilles. Looking to the entrance of the inner harbor, you see the *Fort St. Nicholas* on the nearer side, and, on the left beyond it, the light-house and the village of the *Catalans*, a peculiar tribe of fishermen; while on the right of it are the church of *St. Victor*, the most ancient in Marseilles, with battlemented towers, once noted for its abbey; and the *Bassin de Carénage*, a wet dock for repairing vessels. The farther fort, at the harbor's mouth, is *Fort St. Jean*; and beyond this is seen the new harbor *Port de la Joliette*, formed by artificial moles and a breakwater in front. Not far from this, and beyond the city, is seen the *Lazaret*, or quarantine hospital, built in consequence of the great plague in 1720.

Returning now from *Notre Dame de la Garde*, and passing around the inner harbor by the *Hôtel de Ville*, visit the

Marseilles.

*Consigne* or health-office, and see the pictures there commemorative of the plague. Thence pass around by the Fort St. Jean, to the *Place de la Major*, and visit the church of *Notre Dame de la Major*, a Roman building, once a temple of Dinaa, but now used as the cathedral. The interior is well preserved. Thence, drive to the *Arch of Triumph*, at the *Place de la Porte d'Aix*, and then, turning southward, traverse the Rue d'Aix, and the Grand Cours, until opposite the Rue Canebière; then turn eastward, if you have time, and visit the *Museum* and *Picture Gallery*, near the College, at the head of the *Marché des Capucins*. Then, turn southward to the *Place Notre Dame du Mont*, so named from the church fronting it; and thence westward, by the *Boulevard des Parisiens*, to the *Place Interieur de la Porte de Rome*, and you are again on the straight street leading southward from the *Triumphal Arch* to the *Place Castellane* and the *Prado*, which is a splendid drive southward, and then westward, perhaps three miles, to the *Mediterranean*. It leads also to the *Chateau Borelli*, which is worth seeing, if time permit; and if detained another day at Marseilles, you may perhaps make an excursion to the aqueduct or *Pont de Roquefavour*, some — miles distant, forming part of the canal to bring the waters of the Durance to Marseilles. This bridge is 1,300 feet long, and 262 feet high; greatly surpassing the Roman *Pont du Gard*. If detained over Sunday at Marseilles, you will find an *English Chapel*, and service, at No. 100, Rue Sylvabella.

*April 28, Friday.*—Leave Marseilles

by a steamer for Naples, if one sail that day. It will probably sail in the forenoon, and touch first at *Genoa*; the distance by sea being about 220 miles, and the time required, 21 hours. Passing the islands already named, off the harbor, you sail at first southward, out of the Gulf of Marseilles; and then, doubling the rocky cape, turn eastward, and pass the small island of Riou; after which, beyond *Cape Sicié*, you will have a distant view of *Toulon*, in a bay on the left, and may perhaps discern the fort from which Napoleon expelled the English, and thus first displayed his great military talents. You next pass the islands of *Hyères*, and beyond Cape Taillat you will perceive *Frejus*, in the gulf of that name, near which Napoleon landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and from which he embarked for Elba in 1814. About 20 miles eastward of this is *Cannes*, where Napoleon landed on his return from Elba, to triumph and fall, in 1815. Farther on is *Nice*, a town of no great note; and near it the *Principality of Monaco*, containing only 6,000 inhabitants,—one of the smallest monarchies in the world. No other places of note are passed before reaching *Genoa*, which will probably be early in the morning. The villages westward from the light-house or *Fanale* of Genoa, seen as you approach it, are San Pietro d'Arena, Cornigliano, Sestri, Pegli, and Voltri. The forts on the heights back of the city are *Fort Bugatto* on the west; *Fort Speroni*, central; and *Fort Castellazzo* eastward. There is a royal dock-yard, called *La Fuggio*, east of the city, beyond the torrent of *Bisagno*; and the mountain be-

Steamer to Genoa.

## GENOA.

yond this is called *Mt. Porto Fino*. The entrance into the harbor is between the *Molo Nuovo* or new pier on the west, and the *Molo Vecchio* or old pier on the right. Observe from the harbor the old palace and garden of *Andrea Doria*, once given to him by the state, with terraces, and a gigantic statue of him in rear. Observe also, more to the right, the *Bagne* or convict prison, and the *Darsena* or royal docks and arsenal, near the shore, in rear of which is the *Royal Palace*, and back of this is the great hospital called the *Albergo de' Poveri*; and still more to the right is the *Dogana* or custom-house. The remains of the old fortifications are still to be seen, just in rear of the city; and the conspicuous church in the east, of a reddish hue, with a lofty dome, and two slender towers in front, is the church of *Santa Maria di Carignano*.

Palace.  
Poorhouse.

Dogana.

*April 30, Saturday.*—Go ashore at Genoa, and see the city, employing a guide. Near the *Dogana* you may see hanging from the wall, a chain taken from the city of Pisa in a former war. Enter the hall of *St. George* in the *Dogana*, and you may see numerous marble statues of the old Doges of Genoa. Then visit the cathedral of *San Lorenzo*, in a semi-oriental style, with two marble lions in front, and fine paintings within. Observe the chapel of John the Baptist, which is thought to contain his mortal remains, brought from Palestine. Next visit the *Ducal Palace*, now used as a court-house; and see the large hall once adorned with statues of the Doges, which were destroyed during the revolution. Next visit the church of *St. Ambrose*, near by, which contains an

Cathedral.

Ducal Palace.

Assumption by Guido. Then, pass by Palaces, viz.; the *Piazza di San Domenico*, on which fronts the Theatre, and the Academy; and visit the *Palazzo Pallavicini* to see *Palavicini*, the Madonna della Colonna, by Raphael. Next visit the *Guarda Nazionale*, which is the city hall, in the Strada Nuova, to see if possible, the bust, and autograph letters of Columbus. Next visit the *Palazzo Brignole Sale*, called, from its *Brignole Sale*, red color, Palazzo Rosso, in the same street, to see its collection of paintings. Next visit the Church of *San Siro*, *San Siro*, named from Cyrus, an ancient bishop, and containing statues of the 12 apostles; and next the church of the *Annunziata*, *Annunziata*, which has been renewed within, and is gorgeous with fresco and gilding. The churches are closed from noon to 4 o'clock P. M. Next visit the *Palazzo Reale*, *Reale* or Royal Palace, formerly that of Marcello Durazzo, and bought by the king, it is said for \$1,400,000; among its pictures is a Holy Family, by Titian. Walk as far as the Doria Palace, to see *Doria*, at least the exterior of it; and returning by the *Piazza de l'Acqua Verde*, where a statue of Columbus is probably now erected, visit the *Palazzo Balbi*, or the *Balbi*, *Palazzo Durazzo* opposite to it, and the *Durazzo*, *University* near them, if time permit. Or else you may visit the beautiful promenade and fountain of *Acqua Sola* in the eastern part of the city, and the church of *Santa Maria di Carignano*, already *Churches;* *Carignano*. mentioned, in the southeast part of the city, the approach to which is by a dry bridge, over a deep gulf, above the tops of the houses. Be punctually on board the steamer, at the time appointed, in order to sail towards evening for Leghorn; or should you remain in

Genoa over Sunday, there is *English service* at No. 1791, Strada San Giuseppe. Observe that, in the Italian cities, the streets are not numbered separately, but one series of numbers runs through the whole city.

LEGHORN.

Cathedral.

*May 1, Sunday.*—You will reach Leghorn, probably, at an early hour in the morning; the distance from Genoa being nearly 100 miles; but you need not go ashore unless you choose to do so; and in that case you may visit the *Duomo* or Cathedral, on the south side of the *Piazza d'Arme*, via Ferdinanda, which is the principal street, and runs eastward from the harbor; or, what is recommended, you may attend the *English Chapel*, in the southern part of the city. In the *Piazza Gran Ducale*, in the eastern part of the city, is a fine statue of one of the *Grand Dukes*; and there is a statue of the Grand Duke, *Ferdinand I.*, supported by four Moors, on the Quay near the *Darsena*. The interior, which is the oldest part at the city, is surrounded by a wet ditch, the remnant of old fortifications; with a strong fort toward the north, called *Forte Nuovo*, probably to distinguish it from the *Fortezza Vecchia* near the *Moletto*; which latter is a small island on the north side of the harbor. The harbor is chiefly formed by the *Mole* on the south side; near which, on a small exterior island, is the *Fanale* or light-house; and back of this is the *Lazaretto di San Rocco*; besides which there are two other lazarettos for vessels suspected of, or infected with, contagious disease. The tower of *Marzocco*, without the walls, is almost the only monument remaining of the age of the republic. As Leghorn is a free port of entry, the

costumes of various nations will be seen in the streets. Accommodations may be had, if needed, at the *Hôtel du Nord*, near the landing place from the Darsena, or at the *Hôtel San Marco*, north of the Piazza d'Arme, on the way to the railroad station. You will leave Leghorn towards evening, for *Civita Vecchia*, passing in the night the island of *Elba*, and other smaller islands on the way.

*May 2, M.*—You may expect to arrive early at *Civita Vecchia*, the distance from Leghorn being about 140 miles. This

Civita Vecchia.

place, on the site of the ancient *Portus Trajani*, afterwards called *Centumcellae*, and destroyed by the Saracens in 828, derives its sole importance from its being the nearest seaport to Rome; the distance being about 56 miles. Like Leghorn and Genoa, it has an artificial harbor, chiefly formed by moles built out into the sea, from which it presents an imposing front. The only place in it, worthy of a visit, is said to be the *Gallery of Etruscan Vases* from the ruins of Corneto, kept by Signior Donato Bucci; which will barely repay one for the trouble and expense of going ashore. The best inn is probably the *Isole Britannico*, or else the *Hôtel de l'Europe*. You will start early in the afternoon for Naples, the distance being about 170 miles; and on leaving the harbor, the heights of *Albano* and *Velletri* will be seen on your left, across the *Campagna* or lowland which extends from Rome to the sea. You will pass *Monte Circeo*, near Capo Circello, which is the most projecting cape on the way, and is at the southern extremity of the Pontine Marshes.

Voyage to Naples.

Ischia.

Procida.

Capri.

Bay of Naples.

NAPLES.

Hotels.

Museo Bourbonico.

*May 3, Tu.*—On approaching Naples, and before rounding the promontory of *Miseno* to enter the bay, observe in the southwest the island of *Ischia*, appearing like quite a mountain far out seaward, and the island of *Procida* much nearer, marked by its castle-like prison, frowning on a lofty bluff. *Capri* may also be seen far southward, on the opposite side of the bay, near Point Campanella. After this, observe *Pozzuoli*, on the northern shore, and nearer to Naples the rocky island of *Nisita*, near the Cape of *Posilipo*, with a small island between them on which is the *Lazaretto*. East of this are seen two large villas, anciently belonging to Lucullus and Pollio. As you enter the harbor of Naples, observe the *Castle of St. Elmo*, back on a lofty hill; the *Castello dell'Oro*, on a projecting mole, west of which is the small bay of *Chiaia*; the *Castel Nuovo*, northeast of the preceding, near which on the left are the *Darsena* or arsenal, and back of this the *Royal Palace*; and still further eastward the *Castello del Carmine*, fronting on the shore called *Spiaggia della Marinella*. The royal palace of *Capodimonte* may also be seen from the harbor, on a hill north of the city. On landing, you may find superior accommodations at the *Albergo Victoria*, or the *Grande Bretagne*, in the western part of the city, or the *Albergo Crocelle* facing the bay; or cheaper and perhaps more convenient lodgings at the *Hôtel de New-York*, near the *Dogana* or custom-house.

After making personal arrangements, if the weather be stormy the day may be devoted chiefly to the Bourbonic Museum; but if pleasant, much may be accomplish-



ed besides. Take a guide,\* and a *calesso* or other conveyance, and ride first by way of the Castello Nuovo, the fountain and *Strada Medina*, and the Strada and *Fontana Montoliveto*, to the *Chiesa di Gesu Nuovo*, or New Jesuits' Church, in front of which observe the monument surmounted by an image of the Madonna. Visit next the Church of *Santa Chiara*, or Saint Clara, a royal church, opposite to the preceding, and the only one in Gothic style in this city. Proceed from this to the Church of *San Domenico*, front of which is another monument surmounted by St. Dominic. Stop next at the Chapel of *San Severo*, and see the celebrated veiled, or rather *draped statues* of Modesty, and the Dead Christ; and Vice Undeceived, representing a man caught in a net. Thence pass the Church of *San Paolo*, the monument in front of which is surmounted by a statue of St. Paul; and the Church of *San Felipo Neri*, a modern Roman saint, and visit the Cathedral or Church of *San Gennaro*, observing particularly the altarpiece representing the Assumption, and the silver image of St. Januarius, with the silver busts in the chapel of this saint, on the right. Here is performed, annually, the supposed miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of this saint, from whom the cathedral is named. Proceed next to the *Largo delle Pigne*, and, if there be time, visit the Picture Galleries of the *Museo Borbonico*, or Royal Museum. After this, go by the Strada Foria, to the *Reale Albergo de' Poveri*, or

\* It will be well to engage a guide at once for the whole sojourn at Naples; and the writer would recommend *Thomas Lewis*, or *Luigi*, who may probably be found at the Hôtel de New-York.

Campo Santo.

Hospital for the Poor, in the northeastern part of the city, and then, turning eastward, visit the *Campo Santo Vecchio*, or old burying ground, and beyond it the *Campo Santo Nuovo*, or new cemetery; north of which is the Campo di Marte, for military parades. Return by way of the *Porta Capuana*, the *Piazza dei Tribunali*, the Church of the *Annunziata*, the *Piazza del Mercato*, the *Castel del Carmine*, and the Church of *Santa Maria del Carmine*, which contains the monuments of Conradin of Suabia and Frederick of Austria, beheaded here in 1268, and its tower, in Saracenic style, is the loftiest in Naples. Thus you will have seen the chief objects in the eastern part of the city. Procure a permit, if possible, to visit the Palace of Capodimonte and the Observatory to-morrow.

S. Giacomo.

Theatre San Carlo

S. Francesco da Paola.

Capodimonte.

May 4, Wed.—From the *Largo del Castello*, on which front the Church of *San Giacomo*, or St. James, and the Palace of the *Ministers of State*, pass around the Theatre of *San Carlo*, one of the largest in the world, to the *Piazza del Real Palazzo*, or *Largo del Palazzo*, in front of the Royal Palace; on the right of which, as you face it, is the *Palazzo del Principe Leopoldo*, and on the left the *Palazzo della Forresteria*; and after viewing these, visit the splendid new Basilica or Royal Church of *San Francesco da Paola*, opposite to the main palace. Then proceed by way of the *Strada Toledo*, through the *Largo dello Spirito Santo*, and by the museum; and visit the Royal Palace of *Capodimonte*, and the *Observatory* southeast of it. Returning, stop at the *Albergo di San Gennaro de Poveri*, a poor-house, in the valley west of the *Strada Nuova di Ca-*

podimonte, and visit the *Catacombs* of Naples. Thence, visit as many of the galleries as time will permit in the *Museo Borbonico*. After this, ascend the hill to the Castle of *St. Elmo*, and visit the monastery and Church of *San Martino*, just below the castle, with its rich sculpture, and its cloisters, commanding a fine view of the city and harbor. If there be time, return by a long circuit westward, by way of the *Strada Belvedere*, and you will have fine views of the bay, on the way down to the *Villa Reale* or Royal Garden, which you will pass in entering the city from the west. The *Albergo Vittoria* or *Hôtel Victoria* fronts on these gardens.

Museum.

St. Elmo.

S. Martino.

Villa Reale.

*May 5, Th.*—Visit the antiquities and natural curiosities of the region west of Naples. Take a carriage with a good horse or horses, and turning westward by way of the Royal Garden, observe the

Excursion to Baia, &c  
(one day.)

*Tomb of Virgil*, above and on the left of the entrance to the *Grotto of Posilipo*, an ancient tunnel through the Monte di

Virgil's Tomb.

Posilipo.

Posilipo, which extends southwestward from Naples. Pass through this grotto, and diverging to the right from the main road, visit the *Grotto del Cane*, near the Lake *d'Agnano*; and observe the ebullition of carbonic acid in the lake, like the effervescence of soda water. Near this are the baths of *San Germano*, near the ancient villa of Lucullus. Proceed

Grotto del Cane.

next to *Pozzuoli*, the ancient Puteoli, where St. Paul landed on his way to Rome; and turning to the right, passing near the remains of the Amphitheatre, visit the *Solfatara*, the crater of an ancient volcano, almost extinct, but still emitting smoke, steam, and sulphureous exhalations. Returning to Pozzuoli, and

Pozzuoli.

Lake Avernus.

Baia.

Nero's Baths.

Sibyl's Cave.

Take place for Rome.

noticing, as you descend, the *Bridge of Caligula*, projecting out from the town, proceed westward, by the temple of Serapis and Cicero's Villa; and passing to the right of *Monte Nuovo*, which was thrown up by a volcano in 1538, and to the right of Lake Canneto, the ancient *Avernus*, you will come to the *Arco Felice*, an ancient Roman portal, from which, looking downward on the west, you may gaze on the site of the ancient *Cumae*, and the sea beyond it. Then, turning southward, and passing to the left of Lake Tusaro, the ancient *Acherusia*, visit the ruins of *Baia*, including the temples of Mercury, Diana, and Venus. Continuing southward, visit next the *Baths of Nero*, so called; and passing the Elysian Fields on the right, ascend to the *Pircina Mirabile*, constructed by Lucullus as a reservoir of fresh water, and the *Cento Camarelli* or Hundred Chambers, otherwise called Nero's Prison. Looking southward, you may behold the harbor of *Misenum*, once a Roman naval station; and have a fine view of the bay. Then returning, past Baia and the *Lucrine Lake*, diverge to the left, and visit the *Sibyl's Cave*, on the south side of Lake Avernus. Thus much can be accomplished in one day, returning to Naples in the evening, as the writer can testify from his own experience.

*May 6, Fr.*—Engage conveyance to Rome, the first part of next week, either by *diligence*, or by hiring a *vetturino* to take you thither in a *vettura*, that is, by private conveyance; taking the railroad in preference, as far as Capua, if you can so arrange it. Give directions also for the visés of your passport; and then visit

*Pompeii.* To do this, you may either take the railroad thus far on the way to Nocera; or, if there be a party, it will be pleasant to take a *citadina*, or other private conveyance. In the latter case, you pass along the shore eastward and then southward; and on emerging from Naples you pass two large buildings, a hospital and barracks. The road is almost a continuous street until you come to *Portici*, and *Resina* beyond it. Between these villages, and connecting them, is the Royal Palace of Portici, forming a quadrangle through which you pass by an archway on each side. Beyond Resina, you come next to *Torre del Greco*, a new village, built directly over the old one, which was buried in lava by the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1794. Passing next *Torre Annunziata*, and at length diverging to the left, you approach Pompeii, by way of the *Villa of Diomed*, which stands without the walls, at the northwest angle of the city. Observe this, and the tombs on either side of the street leading thence into the city; and from the wall you may have a general view of the principal part which is excavated. Then visit, among the chief localities, the *House of Panza*: the Temple of *Jupiter*, standing at the nearer end of the *Forum*; the *Pantheon*, and *Cænaculum*, and *Chalcidicum*, on the left side of the Forum; the *Basilica*, on the right of the Forum, from which you may pass out for refreshments to the Hotel, the site of which was once the sea shore. Or if you come by railroad, and enter here, the objects above named will be seen in a reversed order. After having noticed these objects, you may visit the *Theatre*, and the *Forum Nun-*

Excursion to Pompeii

Environs of Naples.

Portici: (visit the Palace.)

Pompeii.

*dinarium* in the southeastern part of the excavated region; and lastly the *House of Julia Felix*, and the *Amphitheatre*, in the extreme eastern part of the city, where your carriage, if you have one, may be ordered to meet you; and it will be necessary to return to Naples by the same road by which you came.

Excursion to Vesuvius.

Herculaneum.

*May 7, Saturday.*—Ascend *Mount Vesuvius*. You may proceed to Resina by any conveyance; and while they are preparing horses to ascend the mountain you may descend into the ancient *Theatre of Herculaneum*, which town lies buried in larva, under Resina; and this theatre was discovered in digging a well, which led to its excavation. Then turning to the left, that is eastward, you ride up the steep ascent, and may pass through the vineyard, fostered perhaps by subterranean heat, from which is made the rich wine desecrated by the name of *Lachrymae Christi*, or tears of Christ! At length you reach the Hotel near the *Observatory*; and, passing these, come to the foot of the Crater. Here it is necessary to dismount, and climb on foot with or without assistance; or else, you may be carried up by porters. You reach first what may be called the *General Crater*, or table of Vesuvius, almost level; on the southeastern or farther side of which are two actual craters, twins as it were, both emitting smoke and sulphureous exhalations; the more eastern having been formed by the eruption of 1851. You may perhaps climb to the highest point of the mountain, which is at the west end of the ridge between the two craters; but avoid breathing the exhalations, as much

as possible. You have only to return, as you came, to the city.

*May 8, Sunday.*—Attend service at the English chapel, connected with the British Embassy, Palazzo Calabretti, in the western part of the city. Naples is said to have more than 300 churches; and there are doubtless some worth visiting, besides those already named; such as the church of *Santa Maria degli Angeli*, in the same quarter as the English chapel. It may be practicable, also, to visit some of the hospitals, if you desire it, and examine them more minutely. Indeed, many objects remain, in Naples and its vicinity, which would be well worth visiting, were one quite at leisure; especially would it be interesting to make excursions southward, by Salerno to the ancient temples at Pæstum, and by steamboat to the island of Capri, with its ancient amphitheatre and *Grotta Azzura*, or Azure Cave; but to do so might be at the expense of other objects still more interesting in advance; and as the season will be growing hot, the writer would recommend to hasten northward.

Excursion to Pæstum, (Two days—*via* Salerno) with your Naples cicerone.

*May 9, Monday.*—Commence the journey, by land conveyance to Rome; going by railroad in preference, as far as Capua. If you have not yet seen enough of the *Borbonic Museum*, it may be visited again to-day, before taking an afternoon train; and if time permit, it will be worth while to stop at *Caserta*, on the way to Capua, and see the Royal Palace there, which is one of the most splendid in Europe; but excepting one grand stairway, it is inferior to the palace of Versailles; and you may see its exterior without leaving the cars, as

*Journey to Rome.*

Caserta.



the train stops a few minutes directly in front of it. These matters should be pre-arranged in connection with the rest of your journey from Naples to Rome, which must be either by *diligence* or by *vettura*, as already mentioned.

Capua.

After leaving Naples, you pass the old castle of *Cancello*, and after this the hermitage of *Maddaloni*, crowning successive hill-tops on the right, and near stations of the same name, before reaching *Caserta*, remarkable for the Royal Palace there, already referred to, 14 miles from Naples. Hence you continue on to *Capua*, about 6 miles farther, where the railroad terminates, outside the fortifications. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Casilinum*, a mile and a half from the site of ancient *Capua*, the ruins of which are still to be seen at the market town of *Santa Maria*. It was captured by Hannibal, and, by its luxuries caused the ruin of his army. It once rivalled Rome; but the modern town is an inferior place, in which the *Cathedral* is the chief object of interest; and, next to this, the Church of the *Annunciation*. You emerge from *Capua* by a bridge over the river *Volturno*; and may still perceive on your right the snow-clad *Monti Tifatini*, so named from *Tifata*, an extinct volcano. You pass the solitary inn of *Sparanisi*, 8 miles from *Capua*; and at the *Rocco Arpino*, or village and tower of *Arpi*, the country becomes hilly, until you again approach the Mediterranean. You pass next the village of *St. Agatha*, 16 miles from *Capua*; and after reaching *Cascano* again descend towards the sea. At 24 miles from *Capua*, you cross the river *Garigliano*, by an iron bridge. This is



the ancient river Liris, which separated Campania from Latium. Near this Marius once concealed himself in the marshes; and here you come upon the ancient Appian Way, which you will traverse until across the Pontine Marshes, far on the way to Rome. The ruins beyond this river are supposed to be those of the ancient town of Minturnum. You come next to *Mola*, otherwise called Mola di Gaeta, about 32 miles from Capua. West of this on the shore, you will see Castellone, supposed to be on the site of Cicero's Formian Villa, near which he was assassinated; and five miles west of Mola, on a promontory, you will see *Gaeta*, the ancient Cajeta, noted for the residence of Pope Pius IX. an exile there, during the Roman revolution of 1849. The tower on the summit of Gaeta, called Orlando's Tower, is the ancient mausoleum of L. Munatius Plaucus, the founder of Lyons, and was erected 16 years before the Christian era. Gaeta has a cathedral; and the Church of the Trinity is situated near a rock, which, according to local tradition, was rent into three parts, in honor of the Trinity, on the day of our Saviour's death!

Appian Way.

Mola di Gaeta.

Leaving Mola, without diverging to Gaeta, you will soon pass the spot where Cicero was overtaken and beheaded; and see, on the left side of the road, the ruins of the splendid cenotaph erected there to his memory. You pass next the village of *Itri*, among the hills, 40 miles from Capua, supposed to have been the site of Mamurra; and here you will perceive, on the left side of the road, Cyclopean ruins of a temple and mausoleum, since used, apparently, as a

Itri.

- Fondi.** castle. Beyond this is *Fondi*, 46 miles from Capua, where Thomas Aquinas once lived and taught theology. You pass next a small ruin on the right, said to be the tomb of Hannibal; and then
- Portello.** come to *Portello*, the last village belonging to the kingdom of Naples. A little beyond this is a tower called *Torre de' Confini*. And now you are in the dominions of the Pope; of which you will be reminded by the usual ceremonies of the Dogana or custom-house. You continue on, between the Lake of Fondi, noted for its fish, and a mountain range on the right to *Terracina*, 58 miles from Capua, or 78 from Naples, by the route here described. *Terracina* was called Traxima by the Greeks; and here was the ancient Anxur, built by the Volsci, on the summit of the hill or cliff, back of the modern town. The *Cathedral* stands on the site of the ancient temple to Jupiter Anxurus, of which some columns still remain; and palaces were built here, by the Emperor Galba, the Gothic Emperor Theodoric, and Pope Pius VI., the last of which is still standing. At Capo Circeo, or Circelo, southwest of *Terracina*, once stood the temple of Circe, daughter of the Sun, where Ulysses and his companions are said to have been transformed to swine; a fable not without its moral.
- Terracina.**
- Leaving *Terracina*, you enter upon the famous *Pontine Marshes*, which extend back some 10 or 12 miles from the sea, and are about 24 miles in length. They are noted for their unhealthiness, owing to the malaria or noxious exhalations, so that even now it is dangerous for a traveller to pass a night upon them; and no less are they noted for the nu-
- Pontine Marshes.**

merous attempts to drain them, by which they are rendered less unhealthy now than formerly. You cross them by a straight and elevated road, called *Linea Pia*, because rebuilt by Pope Pius VI., on the site of the ancient Appian Way, constructed by Appius Claudius Coecus long before the Christian era. A canal runs along the left side of the road, which crosses the river *Uffsenso* at *Ponte Maggiore*; and after passing *Mesa* there is a white marble bridge over the canal, near *Bocca di Fiume*. The villages seen on the hill-sides, far to the right, are *Piperno*, *Sezze*, and *Sermoneta*. After this, you may notice some slight ruins on the left hand, which are believed to be the remains of *Appii Forum*, and the *Three Taverns*, where St. Paul was met by his brethren, on his way to Rome. You quit the Pontine Marshes at the inn called *Torre de' Tre Ponti*, and come next to *Cisterna*, an ordinary village, 34 miles from *Terracina*. *Velletri*, Velletri. on a hill-side, 8 miles farther, was the birth-place of Augustus Cæsar. The most prominent building there is its college; and 5 or 6 miles beyond it, after passing the castle of San Gennerallo, you come to *Genzano* and *Avicia*; with a remarkable bridge between them, and another beyond. Next you pass a tomb, supposed to be that of Aruns, son of the Etrurian king Porsena, before entering *Albano*, Albano. on another hill, about 10 miles from *Velletri*, and 14 from Rome, within sight of "the Eternal City." Here, if travelling by vettura, you should go, while the horses are feeding, and visit the *Lago d'Albano*, or Alban Lake, two miles east of the town, with the celebrated *emissary*, or tunnel, which was

## Pompey's Tomb.

## Aqueduct.

## Porta S. Giovanni.

## Hotels.

constructed as an outlet for the lake, by the Romans, 394 B. C. in fulfilment of an oracle, during their contest with the Veientes. At the same time you will see the Pope's country *Palace*, in the village called *Castle Gandolfo*, conspicuous from the lake. This palace with its battlements will be seen on the right, as you leave Albano; and you will pass the Tomb of *Pompey the Great*, on your right before reaching the gate, on the same side, which leads up to the Villa Torlonia. Descending to *Tratlochie*, you resume the Appian Way close to the column erected in 1757, by Le Maire and Boscovich, for measuring the meridian of Rome. On the right of the road, beyond this, are the ruins of Bovillae, once the Sacrarium of the Julian Family. You come next to *Torredi Mezzavia*, half way between Albano and Rome; and soon after this pass a ruined tomb, once supposed to be a temple of Fortuna Muliebris. Observe next, on the left, the ruins of an ancient *Roman Aqueduct*, probably that of Claudian; and after this, on the same side, the farm of the Duke Torlonia, commonly called *Roma Vecchia*, comprising the ruins, probably, of the ancient *Pagus Lemonius*. The lofty *Aqueducts* now seen on the right, are probably the Julian and Mercian, one of which is now used for conveying the Aqua Felice into Rome. The church of St. John Lateran is now conspicuous, and remarkable for the statues which crown it. Near this you enter the city, by the *Porta San Giovanni*, or St. John's Gate; and, passing the Coliseum, will find the best accommodations at the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, or at the *Hôtel de Londres*, both of which are in the Piazza

ROME.

di Spagna, in the northern and most healthy quarter of the city; as also in the *Hôtel de Russie*, near the Piazza del Popolo, in the same quarter. Among the second class inns are the *Hôtel d'Allemagne*, Via Condotti; *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, Via Borgognona; and *Hôtel Minerva*, Piazza della Minerva. Lodgings may easily be found also in private houses. The time required by *vettura*, from Naples to Rome, is usually three days, sleeping the first night at Mola, and the second at Cisterna. By *diligence*, two days suffice; but we here allow three, and now proceed to visit Rome, a map of which should first be procured at the bookstores. We shall follow mainly the order of Vasi, which is nearly copied in a little work entitled "*Rome seen in a Week*;" modifying it, however, from the results of personal experience.\*

Hotels.

*May 12, Thursday.*—Ride first to the *Porta del Popolo*, which is the northern entrance to the city. Observe on the exterior of this gate the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul; and within the gate on the east side, visit the Church of *Santa Maria del Popolo*, and observe the tomb of the Princess Odescalchi, with a lion at its base, in the Chigi chapel, the second on the left. Over the high altar is an ancient image of the Virgin Mary, said to have been sculptured by St. Luke! The statue of *Jonah* seated on a whale, was modelled by Raphael, but executed by Lorenzetto.

Porta del Popolo.

S. Maria del Popolo.

\* A guide will probably be wanted; and the writer would recommend *Giovanni Stella*, whose name is Anglicized, *John Starr*, and who may probably be found at the *Hôtel de l'Europe*.

## Piazza del Popolo.

The open area within the gate is the *Piazza del Popolo*; in the centre of which is an Egyptian Obelisk; on the west side is a statue of *Neptune*, and near it the Palace in which is the American Embassy and Congregational Chapel; while on the east side of the Piazza is a gigantic statue of *Rome*, at the foot of the Pincian Hill. Looking southward from the Piazza, three streets are seen radiating thence; of which the one on the left is the *Via Babuino*, leading to the Piazza di Spagna; the central one is the *Corso*, leading toward the Capitol, but not extending so far; and the third, diverging towards the right, is the *Ripetta*, which runs near the Tiber. Between these, two churches front on the Piazza del Popolo; *S. Maria di Monte Santo* on the left, and *S. Maria de' Miracoli* on the right; but they have only a local interest. Enter now the Corso, where horse-races are held during the Carnival; and passing the church of *Gesu e Maria*, on the left, and that of *S. Giacomo degli Incurabili* nearly opposite to it, visit next the church of *San Carlo*, with two columns in its front, one of the largest and finest in the city. Then passing the Ruspoli Palace, now a coffee-house, visit next the Church of *San Lorenzo in Lucina*, west of the Corso, to see the painting of the Crucifixion there by Guido Reni. Returning to the Corso, and passing the *Chigi Palace* on the right, not open to visitors, turn into the *Piazza Colonna*, occupying a part of the ancient Antonine Forum, and see the *Column of Antoninus*, erected by the Senate to M. Aurelius Antoninus, in honor of his victory over the Marcomanni; but his statue has been replaced

## Corso.

## S. Carlo.

## S. Lorenzo.

## Column of Antoninus.

by that of St. Paul. Fronting this column, on the west, is the General Post Office; and still west of this, in the adjoining *Piazza di Monte Citorio*, where once stood the Theatre of Statilius Taurus, is another Egyptian obelisk. The palace fronting this, on the north, is the *Curia Suenocenziana*, occupied by courts of law.

Visit next, south of this, the Dogana or custom-house, which is the ancient temple of *Antoninus Pius*, partly renovated; 11 of the ancient Corinthian columns still forming a part of its front. South of this, and likewise west of the Corso, is the large Church of *St. Ignatius* (Loyola), which, like the other parish churches, is closed from noon until 4 o'clock, P. M.; but a visit to it may well be omitted. The *Sciarra Palace*, next, in the Corso, contains some fine paintings, as the one called *Vanity and Modesty*, by Leonardo Da Vinci; but it is probably still closed on account of a lawsuit. Proceed next to the Church of *San Marcello*, on the left, to see a curious painting of the Creation of Eve, by Pierrin della Vega; and especially visit the Church of *Santa Maria in Via Lata*, nearly opposite, which is said to occupy the spot where St. Paul resided in Rome; and it is added that he used to baptize converts in the spring of water still existing under the church. Visit next the *Doria Palace*, also fronting on the Corso, and one of the finest in Rome. It contains 800 paintings, among which are the Sacrifice of Abraham, by Titian; and St. John baptizing Jesus by pouring water on his head. Proceed next to the *Palazzo di Venezia*, once given to Venice, but now belonging to Austria;

Post Office.

Temple of Antoninus Pius.

Sciarra Palace.

S. Marcello.

S. Maria in Via Lata.

Doria Palace.

Palazzo Venezia.



S. Marco.

and visit the Church of *San Marco* within its precincts, which is said to contain the body of St. Mark, in a coffer of gray marble under the altar! The nave is supported by 20 columns of Sicilian jasper. The *Torlonia Palace*, fronting on the Piazza di Venezia, is said to contain some fine paintings; but more accessible and remarkable is the *Chiesa di Gesu*, or

Torlonia Palace.

Church of the Jesuits.

Church of the Jesuits, west of the preceding, containing the tomb of Cardinal Bellarmine, a marble group representing the Trinity! with a globe beneath, said to be the largest mass of lapis lazuli known; and other sculpture aimed against the Protestant religion.

Capitoline Hill, or  
Campidoglio.

*May 13, Fr.*—Continue the inspection of Rome, by proceeding still southward from the Jesuits' Church to the *Capitoline Hill*. Mount the steps, between the gigantic statues of Castor and Pollux, and you come to the *Campidoglio*, in the centre of which is an ancient bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius; and fronting you is the *Senatorial Palace* with a fountain in its façade, adorned with gigantic statues of the Tiber and the Nile. On your right is the *Palazzo dei Conservatori*, containing a good collection of paintings, with busts and statues; and near this on the right are an effigy called the Trophies of Marius, and a column from which distances were reckoned on the Appian Way. On your

Senatorial Palace.

Conservatori.

Museum of the Capitol.

left is the *Museum of the Capitol*, containing a splendid collection of statuary; including the celebrated Dying Gladiator. Visit the *paintings*, and as you enter, observe the fragments of the truly colossal statue of Domitian. Then visit the *statues*, and in the entrance to the Museum, observe the colossal



statue of Marforio or the Ocean. Climb the tower of the Senatorial Palace, where once stood the Citadel of Rome, and view the city, observing particularly the *Tarpeian Rock*, directly between you and the river. Then visit the Church of *Santa Maria d'Aracoeli*, back of the Museum, occupying the site of the ancient temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and containing the porphyry sarcophagus of the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, and the *Santissimo Bambino*, an image of the infant Jesus, supposed to have the power of working miracles. Then passing down the steps by the Senatorial Palace, visit the *Mamertine Prison*, with its subterranean dungeons, where St. Peter and St. Paul were once confined; and drink of the spring which St. Peter is said to have produced there by a miracle, that he might baptize his jailer. Here Jugurtha died of starvation; and here the accomplices of Catiline met their doom. Over this prison is now built the Church of *St. Joseph*, otherwise called *San Pietro in Carcere*; and near this still stands the *Arch of Septimius Severus*; behind which was the temple of *Concord*. The three isolated columns near it are a part of the ancient temple of *Jupiter Tonans*, or, according to Niebuhr, of Saturn; near which are eight columns, the remains also of the *Temple of Fortune*, or of Vespasian; the column of *Phocas* stands beyond these, alone. From all these ruins the ancient *Roman Forum* extended southeastward, nearly to the Coliseum; but, before traversing it, turn to the left, and visit the Church of *St. Adrian*, occupying the site of Adrian's temple, or, as others say, of the *Æmilian Basilica*;

View from the Tower.

Tarpeian Rock.

S. Maria d'Aracoeli.

Mamertine Prison.

San Pietro in Carcere.

Arch of Severus.

Ruins of the Forum.

S. Adrian.

Ruins of the Forum, (continued.) and the Church of *St. Luke*, or *S. Martina*, belonging to the Academy of Painters, with their collection of paintings adjoining it.

Proceeding now along the Forum, by way of the ancient *Via Sacra*, you see, on the right, three columns, a remnant of the *Graccostasis*, for the reception of public ambassadors, or, as others suppose, a relic of the Julian Basilica; and, on the left, you pass the temple of *Antoninus and Faustina*; then the temple of *Romulus and Remus*, the cell of which now serves as a vestibule to the Church of Saints *Cosmo and Damian*; then three large arches once supposed to have been the temple of *Peace*, but now known to have belonged to the Basilica of Constantine; and next you come to the Church of *Santa Francesca Romana*, in rear of the temple of *Venus and Rome*, and opposite to the *Arch of Titus*. Observe on this arch the sculpture of the golden candlestick, and other vessels, brought by Titus from the sacred temple in Jerusalem. The high ground thus far on your right is the *Palatine Hill*, once the site of the Palace of the Cæsars, where Nero's golden house stood, with his bronze colossal statue, 120 feet high, in front of the vestibule. The front of it now contains the Farnese Gardens; and the rear is occupied by the villa of Col. Smith, an English gentleman. Visit now the *Coliseum*, or Colosseum, otherwise called the Flavian Amphitheatre, begun by Vespasian, and finished by Titus after the destruction of Jerusalem; remembering, as you view it, that remarkable prediction of the Anglo-Saxon pilgrims, first recorded by the Venerable Bede:

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;  
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;  
And when Rome falls, the world."

On the right of this (that is to say, on the left side), observe next the *Arch of Constantine*; and, in front of it, the *Meta Sudans*, the remnant of an ancient fountain erected by Domitian. Proceed next down the Via di San Gregorio, the ancient Via Triumphalis, to the Church of *San Gregorio*; and then, turning to the left, and passing under the *Arch of Dolabella*, an inferior construction close to the Church of *St. John and St. Paul*, you are now on the *Cælian Hill*, and between you and the Coliseum is the site of the ancient *Curia Hostilia*. Continue on, to the Church of *Santa Maria in Dominica*, commonly called *della Navicella*, from the little marble boat in front of it, and visit the circular Church of *San Stefano Rotondo*, opposite to the preceding, for its paintings of the early martyrs. Returning thence directly to the Coliseum, you will still have the *Curia Hostilia* on your left, passing around it, and may notice some ruins of its ancient walls.

*May 14, Sat.*—Proceed again to the Coliseum, by any interesting route; and, on the Via di San Giovanni, stop first at the Church of *San Clemente*, remarkable for having preserved the internal arrangement of the ancient churches. Then proceed to the church of *St. John Lateran*, in the extreme southeastern part of the city, one of the seven basilicas, which succeeded to the ancient basilicas, or courts of justice, and ranking next to St. Peter's in size and importance. It stands on the *Lateran Piazza*, so named

Lateran Palace.

Scala Santa.

S. Croce in Gerusalemme.

Porta Maggiore.

Minerva Medica.

from Plautius Lateranus, who resided here in the time of Nero; and adjoining it, on the north side, is the *Lateran Palace*, one of the three palaces in Rome belonging to the Pope. In the piazza is an Egyptian Obelisk, the largest one in Rome; and east of the palace, in connection with the Triclinium, is the celebrated *Scala Santa*, said to have been the very staircase, brought from the palace of Pilate in Jerusalem, by which our Saviour ascended to his condemnation; it is only ascended by votaries on their knees, to pay their devotions to an ancient picture of our Saviour, said to have been painted by St. Luke. The gate of St. John, near this, takes the place of the ancient *Porta Asinaria*, by which Totila entered Rome. Proceed next eastward, to the Church of *Santa Croce in Gerusalemme*, or the Holy Cross in Jerusalem, another of the basilicas, containing, it is said, a part of the very cross on which our Saviour was crucified, brought hither by the Empress Helena, who founded this church to receive it. Close to this, on the right, was the ancient *Amphitheatre Castrense*, designed for military festivals; but its remains are nearly hidden by the walls of the city and convent. Next turn northward, to the *Porta Maggiore*, built by the Emperor Claudius, in the form of a triumphal arch, to adorn his aqueduct, which here entered the city. Outside of this gate, observe the tomb of *M. Virgilius Eurysaces*, a rich baker, with sculptured mementoes of his employment, and statues of himself and his wife. Passing next the ruins of the temple of *Minerva Medica*, still northward, turn to the left at the Church of

*Santa Bibiana*,\* and you will come to the remains of an ancient fountain, called the *Trophies of Marius*, from the sculpture with which it was adorned. Near it, on the right, is the Church of *St. Eusebius*, of minor interest; and northwest of these, near the Church of *San Vito*, is the *Arch of Gallienus*, called also the Arco di San Vito, from the name of the church.

Next, proceeding northwestward, visit the Church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, on the summit of the Esquiline Hill, near the ancient temple of Juno Lucina. It is another of the seven basilicas, and one of the richest churches in Rome. It is distinguished by its tower, and two small domes in the rear. Observe the Corinthian column in front of it, bearing a bronze statue of the Virgin Mary; and the two chapels which form the transepts,—the Borghese chapel and that of the Holy Sacrament. Then, turning southwestward, visit the Church of *San*

S. Maria Maggiore.

*Pietro in Vincoli*, erected to preserve the chains which bound St. Peter in prison. Here is the celebrated gigantic statue of Moses, by Michael Angelo. West of this is the Church of *San Francesco di Paola*, of no special interest; but the street of this name, leading to the church, is the ancient Vicus Sceleratus, where Tullia drove her car over the dead body of her father. Visit next the *Baths of Titus*, southeast of these churches, and enter the excavated halls, called Sette Sale. Thence turn northwestward, and pass the *Tor de' Conti*, a lofty tower, built in the middle ages; then the tem-

S. Pietro in Vincoli.

M. Angelo's "Moses."

Baths of Titus.

\* The Church of St. Lorenzo may best be visited in making an excursion to Tivoli.

- ple of *Pallas*, some columns of which are yet to be seen; then the remains of the Forum and temple of *Nerva*; then the *Baths of Paulus Emilius*, a little to the east of Trajan's Forum; then *Trajan's Forum* itself, in which the trunks of broken columns are still standing, and *Trajan's Column* towers above them, with its spiral range of sculpture, the model of Napoleon's Column in Paris, and you reach, at length, the *Palazza Colonna*, which contains a good collection of paintings, and a remarkable piece of miniature sculpture, in ivory, by the German brothers Steinhart,—a copy of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," the celebrated painting in the Sistine Chapel.
- Trajan's Forum.**
- Palazza Colonna.**
- Villa Borghese.**
- Villa Albani.**
- The *Villa Borghese*, on the north of the city, without the walls, is open to visitors on Saturday afternoons, paying the usual fee; and the *Villa Albani*, on the north-east, may also be seen, by procuring permission through your guide. You may go out by the *Porta Salaria*, by which Alaric entered Rome, and west of which is the Mandosi vineyard, within the city, occupying the site of the ancient *Gardens of Sallust*; and, perhaps, you may visit the *Mons Sacer*, two miles north of the city, before returning.
- Church Service.**
- May 15, Whitsunday.*—Attend the morning service at the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, or at the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, to witness the service performed by the Pope and Cardinals. In the afternoon attend the English Chapel, just without the Portal del Popolo. Rome contains upwards of 300 churches, and nearly as many convents; with nearly 2000 ecclesiastics, including bishops, priests, and deacons; and double that number of monks and nuns.

May 16, *M.*—Visit first the *Baths of Diocletian*. Baths of Diocletian.  
*Diocletian*, on the northeast of the Viminal Hill. These were the latest built, the largest, and most splendid Roman baths; though but a small portion remains. The *Pinacotheca*, originally a picture gallery, was converted by Michael Angelo into the noble church of *Santa Maria degli Angeli*, which belongs to S. Maria degli Angeli.  
a Carthusian convent, with extensive cloisters. This church contains the tombs of Salvator Rosa and Carlo Maratta; with several pictures which were the originals of the corresponding mosaics in St. Peter's. The circular church of *San Bernardo*, on the northwest, also belonged to the Baths of Diocletian; and north of this is the *Fontana dell' Aqua Felice*, or *Fontana de' Termini*, called also the fountain of Moses, from his statue in the central niche. The Church of *Santa Maria della Vittoria*, near this S. Maria dell. Vittoria  
on the north, contains a painting of the Crucifixion by Guido Reni. Returning by these, visit the *Barberini Palace*, Barberini Palace.  
which contains the celebrated paintings of Fornarina by Raphael, and Beatrice Cenci by Guido. The *Piazza Barberini*, northwest of the palace, occupies a part of the ancient *Circus of Flora*, and contains a fountain by Bernini. Visit this, and the Church of the *Capuchins* north Church of the Capuchins.  
of it, to see the painting of St. Michael and the Dragon by Guido; and the bones of the monks piled up in the vaults, as the bones are in the catacombs of Paris. Proceed next, by way of the *Quattro Fontane*, Quattro Fontane.  
*Fontane*, from which three obelisks are visible, to the *Piazza di Monte Cavallo*, on the Quirinal Hill, in front of the Papal Quirinal Hill.  
Palace. Observe the gray granite fountain, the red granite obelisk, and the two



- colossal groups, each representing a man and horse, called Castor and Pollux,—the work of Grecian sculptors. Then visit the *Quirinal Palace*, built by Gregory XIII. on the ruins of the *Baths of Constantine*; and hear the music of the water organ in the Garden, near the workshop of Vulcan. Visit next the *Rospigliosi Palace*, to see the celebrated fresco of Aurora, by Guido, and other superior paintings. Near this, on the south, are the Church of *St. Silvester*, and the *Villa Aldobrandini*, both of inferior interest. Turn next, northward, and visit the fountain of *Trevi*, one of the grandest in Rome, adorned with a statue of Neptune, and supplied with water from the *Aqua Virgine*, an aqueduct brought in from the north by Agrippa. Returning thence to the *Piazza di Spagna*, you may pass the College *de Propaganda Fide*, for educating Roman missionaries in all languages. In the centre of the *Piazza di Spagna*, so called from the residence there of the Spanish ambassador, is a fountain called the *Barcaccia*, from its resemblance to a boat. Ascend the steps east of this, in front of the Church of *Trinità di Monti*, and turning northward view the *Public Gardens* on the Pincian Hill. You pass on the right the *French Academy*, occupied by French artists who have obtained prizes in Paris, and are sent here by the French government. Returning, attend vespers at the Church of *Trinità de Monti*, attached to a convent, in front of which is an Egyptian Obelisk. The music here is said to be very fine. East of this is the *Villa Ludovisi*, belonging to Prince Piombino, also on the Pincian Hill.
- Quirinal Palace.
- Rospigliosi Palace.
- Fountain of Trevi.
- Propaganda.
- Piazza di Spagna.
- Pincian Hill.
- French Academy.
- Trinita di Monti.



*May 17, Tu.*—Visit first the remains of the *Mausoleum of Augustus*, now occupied by the Anfiteatro Coreo, in the northern part of the city. Near it is the *Porto Ripetta* on the Tiber; passing which, visit next the *Palazzo Borghese*, Palazzo Borghese. one of the largest in Rome, containing 600 paintings; among which are the Deposition from the Cross, by Raphael; the Cumaean Sibyl, by Domenichino; and a Madonna and infant Jesus, by Carlo Dolce. Proceed next, by the Via di Campo Marzo, across the ancient *Campus Martius*, or else by the Church of *Sant' Agostino*, containing a picture of the Virgin attributed to St. Luke, and a fresco of Isaiah by Raphael; and thence visit the celebrated *Pantheon*, Pantheon. or temple to all the gods, erected by Marcus Agrippa 27 years before the Christian era. This is the most perfectly preserved of all the Roman antiquities; and is now used as a Church, dedicated to *Santa Maria ad Martyres*. Observe, in the third chapel on the left, the tomb of Raphael; and in front of the Pantheon an obelisk and fountain. Turn, next, southeastward, to the *Piazza Minerva*, which has an Egyptian Obelisk standing on the back of an elephant, and visit the Church of *Santa Maria Sopra Minerva*, fronting it, which stands on the site of an ancient temple of Minerva built by Pompey, and contains the tombs of Leo X. and Clement VII., and a statue of our Saviour by Michael Angelo. Then turn westward by the *University* or *Collegio di Sapienza*, to the *Piazza Navona*, Piazza Navona. occupying the site of the Circus Agonalis of Alexander Severus, and still preserving its ancient form, but now decorated with three fountains, the central

S. Maria della Pace.

Chiesa Nuova.

Statue of Pasquino.

S. Andrea.

Trinità dei Pellegrini.

one of which is crowned by an obelisk, and decorated with four statues representing the rivers La Plata, Ganges, Danube, and Nile. Turn thence north-westward, to the Church of *Santa Maria della Pace*, to see the fresco there of the four Sibyls, by Raphael. They are the Cumaean, Persian, Phrygian, and Tiburtine, naming them from the left to the right. Proceed next by way of the house of Raphael, No. 1245, Via Coronari, and visit the Church of *Santa Maria in Vallicella*, called also *Chiesa Nuova* or the new church, to see the chapel and tomb there of San Filippo Neri, the inventor of oratorios, who built this church, in the time of Gregory XIII. Returning, now nearly to the Piazza Navona, observe the celebrated, time-worn statue of *Pasquino*, so named because found near the shop of a tailor of this name, and remarkable for the placards formerly affixed to it, whence our word *pasquinade*. Visit next the Church of *St. Andrea della Valle*, to see the frescoes of Lanfranco, and a bronze group representing a dead Christ held by their Virgin Mary. The *Theatre of Pompey* extended southwestward from this church to the ruins which are still visible, and it held 28,000 spectators. Close to it was the Curia Pompeia, where Julius Cæsar was assassinated, and fell "at the feet of great Pompey's statue." Proceed next toward the Janiculan Bridge, and visit the Church of *Trinità dei Pellegrini*, to see the picture of the Trinity by Guido. Here the nobles of Rome wash the feet of pilgrims during holy week. You may return by way of the *Palazzo Farnese*, of minor interest, fronting on the Piazza of that name, and may also pass the

*Campo di Fiore*, and the *Cancellaria* or Cancellaria, palace of the Vice Chancellor, where he holds his court, memorable also for the assassination there of Count Rossi, during the late revolution. Adjoining it is the Church of *San Lorenzo in Damaso*, S. Lorenzo, containing in the sacristy a statue of St. Charles Borromeo, the celebrated archbishop of Milan.

May 18, W.—Visit the extreme southern part of the city and its environs. Proceed first to the Forum, turn westward from the three columns called the Graccostasis, and passing the Church of *San Teodoro*, or St. Theodore, observe S. Teodoro, the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, erected to him by the goldsmiths, and hence called the *Arco dei Orefici*, near the ancient Church of *San Giorgio*. Opposite to this, a few steps to the left from the street, you may see the *Cloaca Maxima*, Cloaca Maxima, or great sewer, which drained this part of ancient Rome, at a place where it is open. Just beyond these objects is the *Arch of Janus Quadrifrons*, resting Arch of Janus, on four piers, with four fronts alike. This vicinity was originally a marsh, and was called the *Velabrum*, a name which it still retains. The *Forum Boarium* or cattle market, extended from the Arch of Janus nearly to the circular temple of Temple of Vesta, *Vesta* which stands near the Tiber, and is now the Church of *San Stefano delle Carrozze*, otherwise called *Santa Maria del Sole*. After visiting this, turn south-eastward, by the *Via della Circa Massima*, through the Murcian Valley, and you will traverse the site of the ancient *Circus Maximus*, Circus Maximus, which was used for chariot races. It was 2187 feet long, and 960 wide; with seats around it for 200,000 persons. Here was the scene of the

- carrying off of the Sabine women. On your left is the *Palatine Hill*, once crowned by the Palace of the Cæsars, already referred to, one angle of which, three stories high, called the *Septizonium*, still remains; and on your right is the *Aventine Hill*, partly occupied by a convent. Pass on, beyond the little stream called the *Marrana*, and then, turning to your right, visit the extensive remains of the *Baths of Antoninus Caracalla*, which are called by the one or by the other of his names, indiscriminately.
- Baths of Caracalla.**
- Then resume the ancient *Appian Way*, and passing the ruin called the tomb of the Scipios in the ancient *Vigna Sassi*, visit the *Columbarium* of *Hylas and Vitalina* just beyond it, consisting of large subterranean rooms, with recesses in the walls, like pigeon holes (and hence the name), to hold the urns containing the ashes of the dead. Proceeding out of the city by way of the *Arch of Drusus*, and the gate of St. Sebastian, you come next to the Church called *Domine Quo Vadis*, where it is said, St. Peter was met by Christ, and asking him, "Lord whither goest thou?" our Saviour is said to have replied, "I am going to Rome, to be crucified again;" and to have left his foot-prints there upon the stone, still shown in the church! Turning next to the left, to the hill called *Monte d'Oro*, descend on foot into the *Valley of Egeria*, and you will there see the fountain, where it is said king Numa visited the nymph of this name, and received oracles. Then, take a cross-road back to the Appian Way, and visit the *Circus of Romulus* the son of Maxentius, which will give a tolerably complete idea of an ancient Roman circus. Pro-
- Appian Way.**
- Columbarium.**
- Domine Quo Vadis.**
- Fountain of Egeria.**
- Circus of Romulus.**

ceed beyond this, to the celebrated tomb of *Cecilia Metella*, who was the wife of the wealthy Crassus. Then turn back, and, diverging southward, visit the Church of *St. Sebastian*, another of the seven Basilicas; and descend into its extensive catacombs. Continue southward to the Church of *St. Paul*, another of the Basilicas, which was burnt in 1823, and is now being sumptuously rebuilt, and ornamented by mosaics of all the Popes.

Tomb of Metella.

S. Sebastian.

S. Paul.

Returning by the ancient Via Ostiensis, and before entering the city by the gate of St. Paul, observe the *Pyramid of Caius Cestius*, a heathen priest of the Augustan age, this being the only pyramid in Rome. After entering the city, turn to the left, and visit the *English Cemetery*, which is used also for Americans, observing particularly the plain marble slab, close to the city wall, which covers the mortal remains of the poet Shelley. The hill west of the cemetery is *Monte Testaccio*, so called from the Latin *testa*, a sherd, on account of the fragments of earthenware vases which are found there. By climbing now to the Church of *Santa Maria Aventina*, called also the Priory, on the Aventine Hill, you may obtain a good view of Rome; and near it, on the east, is the Church of *Santa Sabina*, near the temple of *Juno Regina*, erected by Camillus after the taking of Veii. Returning by way of the temple of Vesta before mentioned, visit the temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, north of this; opposite to which is the house of *Rienzi*, near the *Ponte Rotto*, or remnant of the ancient *Palatine Bridge*, the western half of which is still standing. By descending here to the shore, you may see the mouth of the

Pyramid of Cestius.

Cemetery.

S. Maria, on Aventine Hill.

House of Rienzi.  
Ponte Rotto.

Cloaca Maxima.

*Cloaca Maxima* opening into the river from the west; and beyond this the remaining piers of the bridge of Horatius Cocles, and a little farther southward the remains of the ancient *Sublician Bridge*, so called because originally built on piles. Looking up stream, you see the island of Tiberina, now called San Bartolomeo, and the bridges which connect it with the shores. In this vicinity is the *Ghetto*, or Jews' quarter of Rome, surrounded by walls, the gates of which were formerly locked every night to seclude them there.

Ghetto.

The Trastevere.

*May 19, Thursday.*—Visit the region of *Trastevere*, west of the Tiber. Proceed by way of the *Palazzo Mattei*, which is on the site of the *Flaminian Circus*, and contains many objects of antiquity; and visit the site of the *Theatre of Marcellus*, now occupied by a palace of the *Orsini*. This will be on the way to the *Isola Tiberina* above mentioned, which you cross by means of two bridges, one on each side. The first is the ancient *Fabrician Bridge*, now called *Ponte dei Quatri Capi*; the other is the ancient *Gratian Bridge*, now *Ponte di San Bartolomeo*. Thence visit the

St. Cecilia.

Church of *St. Cecilia*, in front of which stands a *cantharus* or large urn, such as was placed before ancient churches, for purposes of ablution. See the statue of *St. Cecilia*, and the caldron into which it is said she was thrown, when it was full of boiling oil, but was miraculously preserved from it, and afterwards beheaded. Then passing southward, by the *Porto di Ripa Grande*, and its custom-house, to the *Porta Portese*, the gate beyond it, and thence around the great hospice or asylum of *San Michele*, visit the Church of *Santa Maria in Tras-*

St. Maria in Trastevere.

*tevere*, the ceiling of which is curiously embossed, and painted with a fresco of the Assumption of Dominicheno. The Convent of *San Callisto*, on the left of this church occupies, it is said, the site of the ancient house of Tarquin. Ascend next the hill of *Gianicolo*, the ancient Janiculum, to the Monastic church of *San Pietro in Montorio*, which contains, within the cloisters, a little chapel, built, it is said, on the spot where St. Peter was crucified, with his head downwards. Here once belonged the Transfiguration by Raphael, now in the Vatican; and beneath the altar of this church is the tomb of the unhappy Beatrice Cenci. After enjoying the view from the terrace, visit next the *Fontana Paolina*, so named from Pope Paul V. who built it, using an ancient aqueduct, which enters the city from the west to supply it with water. Still ascending westward, pass out of the city by the *Porta San Pancrazio*, by which the French army entered to restore the Pope; and visit next the fine *Villa Doria Pamphili*; and see its *casino*, or country house; its *columbaria*, or tombs, and its beautiful grounds. Returning by the gate of St. Pancratius, and then descending to the left, visit the *Corsini Palace*, which, in the writer's opinion, contains the best private collection of pictures in Rome. Among them are five Carlo Dolce's, a Contemplation by Guido, and a Madonna and Infant Jesus by the great Spanish painter Murillo. Visit next the *Palazzo Farnesina*, near the preceding, belonging to the King of Naples, and containing the celebrated fresco, the Assembly of the Olympian gods, designed and partly executed by

The Janiculum Hill.  
San Pietro in Montorio.

Fontana Paolina.

Villa Doria.

Corsini Palace.

Farnese Palace.



- Raphael. Northwest of these palaces at some distance, is the Convent of *St. Onofrio*, where the poet Tasso died, in 1595; and his tomb is in the adjoining church. Crossing now the ancient *Janiculan Bridge*, at present called *Ponte Sisto*, and passing the Church of *Trinità dei Pelegrini*, already mentioned, turn to the left, and visit the *Palazzo Spada*, where you may see a Judith, and a Lucretia by Guido, and especially what is supposed to be the identical heroic statue of Pompey, once standing in the Curia bearing his name, at the feet of which fell Julius Cæsar, pierced by the daggers of the conspirators.
- Spada Palace.
- A day at the Vatican and St. Peter's. *May 20, Friday.*—Engage a seat in the diligence for Civita Vecchia, and see to visés of passport for leaving Rome. Then visit St. Peter's Church and the *Vatican*; which is the Pope's principal palace, so named because it stands on the *Vatican Hill*; and this is supposed to take its name from the Vatinia, or predictions which were once delivered by the oracles there, when it belonged to the Etruscan Veientes. You may go over by the *Ælian Bridge*, now called *Ponte Sant'Angelo*, crowned with statues, and named from the *Castle of St. Angelo*, which fronts it on the opposite side. This was the ancient *Moles Hadriani*, or Mausoleum of Adrian; and takes its modern name from a statue of the Archangel Michael, placed on its summit. It communicates with the Vatican by a covered way, 3,000 feet long. Passing, on the left, the Hospital of *Santo Spirito*, the most extensive one in the city, you enter the *Piazza di San Pietro*, with its magnificent colonnades, and fountains, and an Egyptian Obelisk in the centre.
- Castle of S. Angelo.
- Piazza of St. Peter's.



Entering the church, observe the mosaics and statues in the chapels; the bronze statue of Peter so much venerated; the Confession of St. Peter, a hollow inclosure, containing the statue of Pope Pius VI. by Canova, this being in front of the high altar with its baldachino or canopy; and observe also the Tribune of St. Peter, in the rear of the altar, said to contain the very chair in which St. Peter sat, supported by statues of Saints Augustine, Ambrose, Chrysostom, and Athanasius. Visit next the sacristy, and then the crypt called the Grotte Vatican, to see the tomb of St. Peter, said to contain his body, in the Chapel of the Confession, directly under the high altar.

Then visit the *Vatican Palace*, on the right of St. Peter's, a somewhat irregular mass of buildings, containing several courts and more than 4,000 rooms. From the rooms where mosaics are manufactured, pass along the *Galleria Lapidaria*, or corridor, lined with ancient inscriptions, to the Hall of Manuscripts and the Library, the books of which will probably be invisible, but it contains various curiosities. In the Borgia chambers you may next see the Nozze Aldobrandini, an ancient picture of a wedding, once belonging to the Aldobrandini family; on passing this, visit the sculpture; commencing with the Chiaramonti Museum, and proceeding to the Pio-Clementine, which contains the group of Laocoon and the Apollo Belvidere, the two finest pieces of statuary in the world. Visit the Hall of Animals, the Hall of the Muses, the Hall of the Greek Cross, and the Hall of the Biga, so named from a marble chariot, of which the body and

St. Peters.

Galleries of the Vatican.

Laocoon.  
Apollo Belvidere.

Galleries of the Vatican continued.  
[Several days may be well spent here]

one horse are ancient, the rest modern. Visit also the Hall of Candelabra, and the Georgian Museum of Roman and Etruscan antiquities. Visit next the Gallery of Paintings, a small but rich collection, containing the Transfiguration, and other pictures by Raphael, and the Communion of St. Jerome by Domenichino; these two being regarded as the finest pictures in the world. Beyond this is the hall of maps and tapestries, of some interest; but far more interesting are the four *Stanze* or chambers of Raphael, covered with frescoes designed by himself, but partly executed by his pupils. The *Loggie* of Raphael is a gallery containing frescoes on the ceiling, of scriptural subjects, in which Raphael had a part. Lastly, visit the *Sistine Chapel*, to see the fresco of the Last Judgment by Michael Angelo, now much defaced; and attend vespers here if it be practicable, to enjoy the music. The Pauline Chapel also belongs to the Vatican Palace; and both chapels have a common ante-room, the ascent to which is by the *Scala Regia*, or royal stairway, leading up from the Piazza of St. Peter's. If there be time, you may visit the stables of the Vatican containing the Pope's carriages; and it would be interesting to return by way of the *Ponte Molle*, north of the city, where Constantine gained his great victory over Maxentius.

Sistine Chapel.

Ponte Molle.

Excursion to Tivoli.

*May 21, Saturday.*—Make an excursion to *Tivoli* the ancient town of Tibur, on the river Teverone, the ancient Anio, 18 miles northeast of Rome. Go out from Rome by the gate of San Lorenzo, and visit the Church of *San Lorenzo* or St. Lawrence, outside of the city, and

[S. Lorenzo.]

the last of the seven Basilicas, on the way. Observe the marble ambones, after the ancient pattern, used for a reading desk and pulpit, and the confession before the altar, as at St. Peter's. Here is the tomb of St. Lawrence; and the Catacombs of St. Cyriaca extend from this church, it is said, to St. Sebastian's. Proceeding onward, and crossing the Teverone, four miles from Rome, you come to Monte Sacro, the ancient *Mons Sacer*, where the offended people, who had retired from the city, were once appeased by the fable of Menenius Agrippa. The ruin near this on your left is said to have been an ancient Roman arsenal. Passing over the Campagna, until 12 miles from the city, you may see on the left a little lake, called *Tartarus*, in which the stone called travertine is continually forming by petrification. The little canal beyond this, with bluish sulphureous water, was constructed by Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, to drain the Solfaterra, the ancient lake *Albulæ* mentioned by Virgil, and said to contain little floating islands. The three villas now seen on Mt. Ripoli, to the right of Tivoli, are the *Villa Brechi*, belonging to the duke of that name; the *Villa Santa Croce*, belonging to the Jesuits; and the *Villa Piombino*, belonging to the prince of that name; the last named being the farthest to the right. On your extreme right, *Frascati* may be seen among the Alban Hills; and on the left of Tivoli are three villages on hill tops, among the Sabine mountains; the highest on the left being *St. Angelo*, on the ancient Mt. Patulus; the next being Monticelli, the ancient Canina; and the third *Pa-*

[Mons Sacer.]

[Adrian's Villa.]

Tivoli.

*lombana*, the ancient Cameria. After recrossing the Teverone, and passing the ancient tomb of the Plautian family, turn to the right, and visit *Adrian's Villa*, some two miles from Tivoli, if you have a permit from the Duke of Braschi, its owner. Here the Emperor Hadrian, or Adrian, built copies of such edifices as he had fancied when travelling abroad; and the ruins are very extensive, including the Greek Theatre, the Poecili or philosopher's porch, the temple of the Stoics, the Greek and Roman Libraries, the Canopus or temple of Serapis, the Palace, and the Cento Camarelle, used for barracks. Arriving at Tivoli, visit the temple of *Vesta*, and that of the *Sibyl* near it; the old and new *Falls*, with the double tunnel through a spine of Monte Catillo to the latter; and the grottos of *Neptune* and the *Sirens*, between the falls. Continue around, on the opposite side of the river, passing the ancient villas of *Catullus*, *Sallust*, and *Varus*, to see the *Cascatelle* or little falls; the one on the right descending from the ancient villa of *Mecænas*. Return by this villa and the villa *d'Este*, and the temple called *della Tosse*, in the lower part of Tivoli, to resume your carriage, and go back to Rome.

*May 22, Sunday.*—Attend service at the English Chapel, just without the Porta del Popolo; or at the congregational chapel in connection with the American Embassy, on the west side of the Piazza del Popolo, within the gate. You may now rest, after having seen thus much of this wonderful city and its environs. And although it would be pleasant to see more, and especially to

witness the great religious pageants, of which you may read or hear full accounts; nevertheless, those whose time is limited should now hasten northward to the valley of the Arno, by the shortest way, which will be by sea. The inland route is interesting; but will require time, which in the writer's opinion may be more profitably spent.

*May 23, Monday.*—If there be a steamer to-day to Leghorn, leave Rome by diligence for Civita Vecchia, distant about 46 miles west-northwestward, by the new road opened in 1847. You go out by the *Porta Cavallegieri*, near St. Peter's; and passing *Castel di Guido*, 12 miles, supposed to be the ancient Lorium, where Antoninus Pius was educated and died, you approach the Mediterranean at *Palo*, 25 miles, which has a small fortress, and a castle of the 15th century, belonging to Prince Odescalchi. You come next to *Santa Severa*, 32 miles, containing a fortress of the middle ages, once belonging to the Orsini, but now to the hospital of Santo Spirito. You should arrive at Civita Vecchia in time for the steamer from Naples to Leghorn; and before it is dark you may pass the island of *Giglio*, and the promontory of *Mont Argentaro* opposite to it, having two peaks, one of which is crowned by the Convent of *Ritiro*, belonging to the Passionists. The island of *Elba* is about midway between this and Leghorn, opposite to the promontory of Piombino.

Route to Florence &c.  
via Civita Vecchia.  
[By Vetturino, via Sienna  
or Perugia in 3 to 5 days  
for \$3 to \$16.]

Steamer from Civita  
Vecchia to Leghorn.

*May 24, Tu.*—You should arrive in Leghorn early in the morning; the distance from Civita Vecchia, being about 140 miles. If you have already seen the Cathedral and principal street of Leghorn, be-

- fore referred to, it will not be worth while to linger here any longer; but proceed at once to *Pisa*, by railroad, in order to reach Florence to-day. Pisa is about 14 miles from Leghorn, and is worth visiting, not only for the sake of its *Leaning Tower*, which was a Campanile or bell-tower; but also for the sake of the *Baptistery*, which is a large circular dome-crowned building; and the *Campo Santo* or burying ground, the first one which was so called, on account of the earth to cover it being brought from the Holy Land, remarkable also for the corridor and wall inclosing it; and alike worthy of a visit is the large *Cathedral*, to which the preceding are appendages. The bronze lamp which hangs from the ceiling of this cathedral, is the one which by its vibrations suggested to Galileo the use of a pendulum to measure time, and thus led to the invention of modern clocks. If you have time at Pisa, visit also the Church of *San Stefano*, or St. Stephen, to see the banners and lanterns taken from the Turks by the Pisans, in battles which are represented on the ceiling.
- PISA.**
- Leaning Tower.**
- Baptistery.**
- Campo Santo.**
- Cathedral.**
- S. Stefano.**
- Railroad to Florence.** Resuming the railroad to Florence, you pass up the beautiful Valley of the *Arno*, or, as it is called by Milton, Valdarno; passing *Cascina*, 10 miles; *Pontedera*, 14 miles; leaving on the right *San Miniato* on a hill with an old tower; passing next *Empoli*, 35 miles; then *Monte Lupo*, 38 miles, with Capraja north of it; and here the valley becomes much contracted, but widens again as you approach *Florence*, with numerous villages and country-seats. At Florence you will find good accommodations at the *Albergo Grande Bretagne*, on the north side of the Arno; or at the *Hôtel d'Italia* on the same

side; and perhaps cheaper quarters in FLORENCE. the *Hôtel de York*, or in the *Grand Hôtel de New-York*, or in the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Piazza Santa Trinita.

May 25, W.—Proceed to the *Piazza del Gran Duca*, and observe the palace once occupied by the Grand Duke, now called the *Palazzo Vecchio*, on the east side, with two heroic statues in front of it; David, by Michael Angelo, and Hercules subduing Cacus by Rossi; and a fountain on the left of it, with a statue of Neptune, surrounded by tritons, nymphs, and satyrs. The bronze equestrian statue on the left of this, is of Cosmo I., the great head of the family. Observe next on the right of the palace, the *Loggia di' Lanzi*, a covered area containing statues of Judith, in bronze, by Donatello; Perseus, in bronze, by Cellini; a Centaur; Ajax dying; the seizure of a Sabine woman; Priestesses, and other sculpture. Passing the Loggia, enter the *Uffizii*, containing the *Royal Gallery of Sculpture and Painting*: and, in passing through this vast collection, observe particularly in the room called the *Tribune*, the *Venus de Medici*, and four other statues, the *Wrestlers*, the *Knife-whetter*, the *Dancing Faun*, and the *Apollino*; with two *Madonnas* and a *St. John* by Raphael, as also his *Bella Fornarina*, and other remarkable pictures. In the second room north of this, is a picture by Bronzino of Christ descending into Hades, to release the spirits in prison. Observe in the west wing of the *Uffizii*, the remarkable collection of statues representing *Niobe* and her children. Visit also the *Magliabechian Library*, in the *Uffizii*, under the *Royal Gallery*, containing 150,000 vol-



- Santa Croce. unes of books and upwards of 12,000 manuscripts. After this, visit the Church of *Santa Croce*, east of the Palazzo Vecchio, containing the tombs of Michael Angelo, Dante, Alfieri, Machiavelli, and other distinguished persons; and observe particularly, in the front chapel of the north transept, the tomb of the Polish Countess Czartorysky. Ride to the *Cascine*, the fashionable drive being to this country-seat of the Grand Duke.
- Cascine.
- Pitti Palace. *May 26, Th.*—Visit the *Pitti Palace*, south of the Arno, and inspect its splendid collection of paintings. Observe, in the fourth room, the celebrated *Madonna della Seggiola*, and the Holy Family called *del Impannata*, by Raphael; and 'St. Peter in Tears,' by Carlo Dolce. In the fifth room are two *Madonnas* by Murillo, one of which is a duplicate of that in the Corsini Palace at Rome. In a back room is the statue of Venus, by Canova, partly draped, and all the more beautiful. Visit next the *Royal Museum*, one of the finest in Europe, beyond the Pitti Palace in the same street. It is devoted to Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and Anatomy; and contains the most revolting representations of the Plague, as once witnessed in Milan, in Florence and in Rome. Observe particularly the room called the *Tribune*, consecrated to the memory of Galileo, and the Italian philosophers of whom Tuscany was the home. Visit the *Boboli Gardens*, in rear of the Pitti Palace, open to the public only on Sundays and Thursdays.
- Museum.
- Boboli Gardens.
- S. Maria Novella. *May 27, Fr.*—Visit first the Church of *Santa Maria Novella*, belonging to the Dominicans, which Michael Angelo admired so much that he is said to have called it his bride. Observe the quad-



rant dial and armillary dial projecting from the wall; and visit the cloisters. The Spezeria attached to it, built for the entertainment of travellers, now serves as a dispensary of medicine to the poor.

Visit next the Church of *San Lorenzo*, to S. Lorenzo.

to see the statue of Giovanni de' Medici in front of it, and the two chapels attached to it; the Royal Medicean Chapel, containing the frescoes of Benevenuti: and the Chapel of Michael Angelo, so called because he designed it, and executed the statues within it of Giuliano de Medici on the right, with figures representing day and night; and Lorenzo de Medici on the left, with figures of dawn and twilight. Thence, passing the *Palazzo Riccardi*, where the Academia della

Academia della  
Crusca.

Crusca still holds its meetings, and visiting the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*, of minor interest, stop at the *Royal Manu-*

*factory* of Pietra Dura, or Florentine Mosaic Manufactory.

Mosaics. Visit next the Church of the *Annunziata*; which is remarkable for

S. Annunziata.

having an atrium or cloistered court in front, through which is the entrance to the church. Observe the *Loggie*, or

Loggie.

open galleries on each side of the piazza fronting this church; and in the centre of the piazza a bronze equestrian statue of Ferdinand I., made of cannon taken from the Turks by the knights of St. Stephen; the artist being Susini. Visit

next the *Duomo* or Cathedral, which takes Cathedral.

the name of *Santa Maria del Fiore*, referring probably to the lily, from which flower Florence is thought to have taken its name. The dome of this cathedral, 138 feet in diameter and 133 in height, is the largest in the world. Observe over the left front door, within, a fresco painting of Giovanni Acutus, the English

- Baptistery.** Sir John Hawkwood, who from a tailor became a general, and rendered great service to the Florentines. The octagonal, dome-crowned building in front of the cathedral, is the *Baptistery*; the bronze doors of which on the north and east, by Ghiberti, are so finely designed and executed, that Michael Angelo declared them worthy to be the gates of Paradise.
- Campanile.** The *Campanile* or bell-tower is 275 feet high, and ornamented with curious sculpture. Visit next the curious church called '*Or San Michele*, originally a granary, and hence the name, contracted from *Horreum Sancti Michaelis*, but now adorned with statues on the exterior wall, and said to contain a tabernacle within, inclosing a miracle-working picture of the Madonna. Lastly, visit the *Corsini Palace*, said to contain the best private collection of paintings in Florence.
- Fiesole.** Make an excursion to *Fiesolè*, celebrated by Milton as the place where Galileo used his newly-invented telescope, and commanding a beautiful view of Florence and the Val d'Arno. Back of the cathedral at Fiesole, observe the remains of Cyclopean walls, built of massive stones without mortar. Returning,
- Porta S. Gallo.** enter the city by the *Porta San Gallo*, and observe the curious tower near it on the wall, and the triumphal arch in front of it, erected to commemorate the entrance of Francis II. Should you stay in Florence over Sunday, you will find an English chapel in the Maglio, back of San Marco.
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- Railroad to Bologna.** *May 28, Sat.*—Leave Florence for Bologna, by railroad and diligence; the former taking you to Pistoia, and the diligence the rest of the way. You pass *Sesto*, 7 miles, and *Prato*, 12 miles, before

reaching *Pistoia*, 20 miles by railroad. Florence to Bologna.  
 This is the town where pistols were invented, and from which they took their name. It is compact, and walled, and has a cathedral with a large dome, and one lofty church tower besides. From thence there is a fine new road over the Apennines; and the diligence quits *Pistoia* without entering its walls, but affords fine views of it in ascending the mountains. The ascent to the summit of the *Apennines* is not more than 8 miles in a straight line; but nearly twice as far by the windings of the road. Thence you descend the valley of the river *Reno*, amid grand scenery; and the first village which you notice is *Sambuca*, about 20 miles from *Pistoia*, built on the steep mountain side on your left, and accessible only by mules. Observe near it the vertical strata of serrated rocks. After passing the frontier custom-houses, and again entering the Papal States, you stop at *Poretta* to dine. After this, you pass a curious rock on an eminence on the right, resembling the half of a circular castle in ruins. After changing horses at *Vergata*, about 36 miles, observe another projecting brow of rock overhanging the road before you, resembling a fortress; and beyond this, another mass of rock, separated from the main spur, and when first seen, having much the contour of the head of the Sphinx. After this, the country becomes more gentle and level; with handsome country-seats. Before reaching Bologna, observe the Church of *St. Luke*, standing on the hill-top on the right, with an arcade extending down from it to the city, a distance of 2 or 3 miles. You cross another arcade, belonging to the *Campo Santo*, before en-

## BOLOGNA.

tering the walls of Bologna; and may find good quarters at the *Albergo de San Marco*, or perhaps at the Swiss Hotel, or the *Hôtel de la Pèlerin*. The distance from Pistoia hither is about 56 miles.

*May 29, Sunday.*—You will probably find no English service in Bologna, but may attend the cathedral, or have your choice of nearly 100 churches of the Roman obedience. Most of these churches contain some paintings, or other works of art, possessing at least a local or artistic interest; but the ordinary traveller will probably begin to be wearied with the repetition of Madonnas and Saints, and be inclined henceforward to limit his efforts, and to see those only which are most select and striking. It may be allowable, perhaps, to go out by the gate of Saragossa, where a magnificent arch is erected as an entrance to the portico or arcade of 635 arches, and nearly three miles long, leading up to the Church of the *Madonna of St. Luke*, and to visit this church, already referred to, which is said to contain an image of the Virgin Mary by St. Luke himself. The arched or covered sidewalks of Bologna have given it the appellation of "the city of arcades."

## Palazzo del Podesta.

*May 30, M.*—Proceed first to the *Fountain of Neptune*, in the very centre of the city, near the northwest corner of the *Piazza Maggiore*. Fronting this fountain on the east is the *Palazzo del Podesta*, in which King Euzius, a natural son of the Emperor Frederick II. of Germany, was imprisoned many years before his death. Proceed next southward into the Piazza just named, and observe, fronting it on the west, the *Palazzo Maggiore*, the residence of the Papal

## Palazzo Maggiore

Legate, and of the Senator of Bologna, with a bronze statue of Pope Gregory XIII. in a niche on its front. On the south side of this Piazza is the Church of *San Petronio*, which covers more ground than St. Peter's in Rome, but is unfinished, externally, and fails in height and proportions; having been commenced in the Gothic style. On the floor of this church, commencing at the left of the central door, is a meridian, traced in brass and marble, by Cassini the astronomer. Visit next the Church of *San Domenico*, south or southeast of the preceding, and you will see the handsomest church in Bologna, containing the tombs of St. Dominic, Guido Reni, and King Eusius or Hensius above named, who was buried here after he died in prison. Observe also the fresco painting of Paradise by Guido. The *Piazza di San Domenico*, adjoining this church, is adorned with statues of St. Dominic and the Madonna del Rosario placed on columns. Then, turning northeastward, visit the Church of *San Stefano*, or St. Stephen, on the street of the same name. This is the oldest church in Bologna, and consists of seven churches and chapels united, but without any pretensions to beauty. It contains some Greek frescoes of the 12th or 13th century, and the marble tomb of St. Petronius, who is said to have imparted miraculous properties to the water of a well here. Proceeding now northwestward, and passing the *Foro dei Mercanti*, a slight specimen of the Italian Gothic style, you come to the two leaning towers of Bologna; the *Torre Asinelli*, 256 feet high, resembling a shot tower; and the *Torre Garisenda*, much older, and only 130 feet high,

S. Petronio.

S. Domenico.

S. Stefano.

Leaning Towers.

which leans so much as to seem dangerous.

S. Giacomo.

University.

Next, turning northeastward visit the church of *San Giacomo Maggiore*, or St. James the Greater, belonging to the Augustinian Friars. Observe there a wax figure of Christ on the cross, as large as life, and the Angel Raphael and Madonna near it. Visit next the *University of Bologna*, in the same direction, and see its extensive Museum and Library. The writer would here record his obligations to the librarian, Signor Liborio Veggetti, for very kind attentions. The preceding librarian was Mezzofanti, afterwards a Cardinal, and celebrated for his knowledge of languages, of which he was able to speak 42, before his death in 1849. Observe the monument of *Galvani*, who made his great discovery in this university; and the portraits of Laura Bassi and Clotilda Tamberoni, who were distinguished female professors here. Climb the Observatory, and you will have a fine view of the city. Visit next the *Accademia delle Belle Arte*, in the same vicinity, and you will see one of the best collections of paintings in Italy; including several pictures by Domenichino and Guido Reni; St. Cecilia by Raphael; a Madonna and Cherubs by Perrugino, the master of Raphael; and a picture of God the Father, represented as an old man! painted by Guercino in a single night! Visit next the *Piazza d'Armi*, and public garden, in the north part of the city; and return by way of the *Cathedral*, which is named from St. Peter, and contains, in the 6th chapel on the left an

Accademia delle Belle  
Arte.

Cathedral.

Annunciation, the last painting of Lodovico Caracci.

*May 31, Tuesday.*—Proceed to Ferrara Bologna to  
by diligence or vettura, the distance being about 33 miles. The country is flat, and before crossing the Reno, you have a canal along the side of the road, as in the Pontine Marshes. You pass *Capo d'Argine* at 10 miles from Bologna; and near *Malabergo*, about 22 miles, you cross the river Reno on a wooden bridge; the water being higher than the adjacent land, but retained by embankments. Arriving at *Ferrara*, you will find quarters FERRARA.  
at the *Albergo d'Europa*, or at the *Tre Mori*, that is to say the Three Moors. The chief interest of *Ferrara* arises from its connection with the family of D'Este, from which Queen Victoria is lineally descended; and the city is still interesting, although it has suffered a great decline. Visit first the *Hospital of St. Anne*, to see the cell where Tasso was long confined. Pinacotheca. Visit next the *Pinacotheca* or Picture Gallery, if you have time, although it contains but little to admire. Observe the picture of Hugo and Parisina, who have been immortalized by Byron. Then visit the *Castle*, Castle.  
which was once the Palace of the Dukes of Ferrara, and see the horrid dungeons where Hugo and Parisina were respectively confined, until she was poniarded in the dungeon, and Hugo was beheaded in the castle yard. This building is now the residence of the Papal Legate. Visit next the *Cathedral*, named from Cathedral.  
St. Paul; and observe the change in the architecture of its front from the Roman to the Gothic style, as the work progressed. Observe in the choir a painting of the last Judgment, by Bastiani,



Tribunali.

S. Francesco.

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 Journey to Padua.

Rovigo.

a favorite pupil of Michael Angelo, much resembling that in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, but not a mere copy. On the right of the Cathedral is the *Palazzo dei Tribunali*, also in the Gothic style, except the tower, in which is a clock having the dial divided into 24 hours. Visit next the Church of *San Francesco*, and listen to the echo under any one of its truncated domes, repeating your voice audibly as many as 16 times. It may be worth while also to visit the *Piazza Arioste*a, containing the statute of Ariosto, and the houses of this poet and Guarini, if time permit.

*June 1, Wednesday.*—Proceed to Padua, by diligence or vettura; the distance being about 55 miles. At *Ponte di Lago Scuro*, about 6 miles from Ferrara, you cross the river *Po* by a flying bridge, to Santa Maria or *Madalena*, where you will find the Austrian custom-house; this being on the frontier of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice. You follow the *Po*, and will notice its high embankments, to *Polesella*, 15 miles; and then turn northward to *Rovigo*, 25 miles, where is a cathedral, now the seat of the bishop of Adria; and in the Piazza before the Palazzo del Podesta, is a column on which once stood the winged lion of St. Mark. On the margin of the town there is also a circular chapel of the Madonna, filled with votive offerings. You next cross the *Adige*, by a flying bridge, at *Boara*, about 5 miles farther; and crossing a smaller stream at Stainghella, you come next to *Monselice*, about 40 miles, conspicuous by its mountain, with an old castle on the summit, and another hill beyond it. And now you have a



straight road, about 15 miles farther, passing the villa of the Baroness Winffu, at *Battaglia*, and the Palazzo Obizzo with battlements, belonging to the Duke of Modena, on the left; and the Palazzo Meneghini at *Cattajo* on the right, with statues on the roof; all within an hour's ride of Monselice. On approaching Padua, you will notice the church of *Santa Giustina*, with its numerous domes and campanile; and, on entering the city, you will pass between this church and the *Prato della Valle*, a splendid oval walk or area, adorned with 80 marble statues, representing the great men of Italy in general, and of Padua in particular. Two of them were sculptured by Canova. You may stop, in *Padua*, at the *Albergo della Stella d'Oro*, that is to say the Golden Star, or the *Golden Eagle*, or the *Golden Cross*. If you intend returning hither from Venice, and are anxious to see that famous city of the sea, the curiosities of Padua may as well be seen after your return. But you may have time to revisit the *Prato della Valle*, and may take refreshments at the *Caf  Pedrocchi*, said to be the finest of the kind in Italy; noticing the arcades of Padua, which are like those of Bologna.

*June 2, Thursday.*—Leave Padua for Venice, by railroad; the distance being 23 miles, or perhaps more. The chief places on the way are *Ponte di Brenta*, where the river Brenta is crossed; *Dolo*, nearly half way, and *Mestre*, from which the railroad turns southeastward to Venice, entering the city by means of a stone bridge across the Lagoon, consisting of 222 arches, and nearly 2 miles and a quarter in length. It was completed in 1845, and cost nearly a million

PADUA.

Railroad to Venice.

The Lagoon.

## VENICE.

dollars. The best hotels in *Venice* are the *Albergo Danieli*, near the ducal Palace, and the *Albergo dell'Europa*, near the Piazza of St. Mark. The former was the Mocenigo Palace; the latter was the Palazzo Giustiniani. The *Leone Bianco* or White Lion, is also well recommended, but is near the Rialto bridge, in a less sightly location.

After procuring lodgings, take a guide\* and a gondola, the most luxurious of all conveyances; and traverse the *Grand Canal*. Starting from the Piazzetta, near the Ducal Palace, and proceeding westward, you will notice on the left the *Dogana* or Custom-house, and near it the church and Piazza of S. Maria della Salute. *Santa Maria della Salute*, and the old Church of St. Gregory, now used for melting bullion for the mint. Next observe, on the right, the *Palazzo Giustiniani*, now the Hotel of Europe, already mentioned; and beyond it the *Palazzo Trevisà*, formerly Emo, containing modern pictures, and the statues of Hector and Ajax by Canova; as also the *Palazzo Corner*, in Roman style, now occupied by the provincial government. After this, you have on the left the *Palazzo Dario*; and on the right the *Palazzo Cavalli*, now belonging to the Duke of Bordeaux. You come next, on the left, to the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*, or Royal Gallery, containing more than 500 paintings, and numerous busts and statues, but not superior to the galleries already seen. Observe here the Assumption by Titian; and the Fishermen presenting to the Doge the miraculous

\* The writer would warmly recommend as a guide Emmanuel, who may probably be found at the Hotel Danieli.

ring brought to him by St. Mark,—a picture by Paris Bordone. Proceeding along the Grand Canal, you pass successively the *Palazzo Giustiniani Lobin*, on the right, now the residence of Madame Taglione the danseuse; and the *Palazzo Rezzonico*, on the left, where the Infanta of Spain now resides; opposite to which is the *Palazzo Grassi*, now the Grand Hôtel de l'Empereur d'Autriche. Next on the left is another *Palazzo Giustiniani*, now the residence of Schiavone the painter; and after this the *Palazzo Foscari*, celebrated for the misfortunes of the Doge of that name, its ancient lord, but now used for barracks. Still on the left at the angle of the canal, is the *Palazzo Balbi*, in Roman style, where Napoleon lodged when consul; and beyond this on the right, are the *Palazzo Contarini*, once a doge's; and the *Palazzo Mocenigo*, where Lord Byron resided when in Venice. Next on the left is the *Palazzo Pisani*, in Arabesque Gothic style, containing the picture by Paul Veronese of the family of Darius supplicating Alexander the Great. The *Barbarigo Palace* is next on the left, and was once rich in paintings which have been sold and dispersed. After this, on the right is the *Palazzo Spinelli*, now belonging to Madame Taglioni, who is said to own four palaces in Venice. Passing the palaces of *Bernardo*, and *Tiepolo*, on the left, the latter containing the Nani collection of antiquities, you come next on the right to the *Palazzo Grimani*, in Roman style, now the Post Office, but once the seat of great splendor, when its owner was elected doge, and his duchess received from the Pope a golden rose, the

Palaces on the Grand Canal, continued.

badge of sovereignty. Opposite to this is the *Palazzo Bucinello*, belonging to Madame Taglioni; and beyond these on the right are the *Palazzo Loredano*, and the *Palazzo Manin*; between which once stood the house of the Doge Dandolo, the place of which is marked by a stone in the wall. This brings you to the celebrated bridge across the Grand Canal, called the Rialto; a name contracted from Rivo Alto, or the deep stream.

Proceeding still along the Grand Canal westward, you have immediately on the left the *Palazzo dei Camerlinghi*, or Palace of the Chamberlains, now used for the Tribunal of Appeal, and other government offices; and immediately on the right is the principal Custom-house, once the *Fondaco de Tedeschi*, or factory for the Germans and other foreign merchants, still containing the faded frescoes of Giorgione and Titian. After these, you pass on the right the Casa d'Oro, or *Palazzo Ca' d'Oro*, in the Gothic style, and now belonging to Madame Taglioni. Next, on the left, should be noticed, the *Palazzo Cornaro*, once the residence of the Queen of Cyprus, after she had married a Cornaro, but now a Monte di Pieta, or savings bank and pawnbroker's shop. Next, on the left, observe, in succession, the *Palazzo Pesaro*, which was for a time the Arminian College; the *Palazzo Trono*, now a private museum; and the Church of *San Stae*. Next you have, on the right, the *Palazzo Vendramini*, which was owned successively by the Duke of Brunswick and the Duke of Mantua; but is now the property and residence of the Duchess of Berri. Then, on the left, you have the *Fondamento*

*dei Turchi*, once the resort of Turkish merchants, but now a storehouse of tobacco for the troops; and the *Palazzo Correr*, containing the *Raccolta Correr*, a library, and public museum. Next, observe the Church of *San Geremia*, or St. Jeremy, with its tower, on the right; and the *Palazzo Labia*, on the same side, at the fork of the *Canal Regio*: which is a subordinate but prominent canal, diverging northward. You come next, on the right, to the Church of the *Scalzi*, noted for its wealth; and after this to the *Railroad Station*, opposite to which, on the left, is the Church of *San Simone il Piccolo*, surmounted by a dome. After this, you have the Church of *Santa Lucia* on the right; and, on the left the *Garden of Papadopoli*, a Greek merchant, with its *Casa*, in Gothic style, at the first corner, once a monastery. Last, and on the left, is the island of *Santa Chiara*, or St. Clara, on which is a military hospital; and now you emerge into the Lagoon, and will have a fine view of the Railway Bridge, already described.

The Scalzi.

The Lagoon.

Then, turning southward, coast along the *Campo di Marte*, or parade ground, and return by way of the *Canal della Gindecca*, which should rather be named a strait than a canal, on account of its great width, and which separates the extreme southern part of the city, called the *Gindecca*, once the Jews' quarter, from the *Rialto*, which is the part between this and the Grand Canal. The principal churches here seen are *Santa Maria del Rosario*, on the north, and *Il Santissimo Redentore*, or the Most Holy Redeemer, on the south, which was built by the republic, *ex voto*, after the cessa-

tion of the plague in 1576, and is worthy of a visit now, if you have time. Venice is built on 72 islands, and has 145 canals, 112 wooden bridges, 327 stone bridges, and numerous narrow streets, called *Calle*, for foot passengers alone. In the whole Lagoon there are 66 islands, besides those on which the city is built. There is the group of *Murano* on the northeast, noted for its glass works; on the east, are Santa Elena, Certosa, and Vignole, between the city and the *Lido*, or entrance to the harbor; on the southeast, are San Servolo and San Lazaro, the latter containing an Arminian Convent; on the south are La Evasia, San Clemente, San Spirito, and Poveglia; and on the southwest are Alga and Polvere, not to speak of those more distant, as Palestrina and *Chioggia*, 25 miles southward, to which an excursion may be made by steamboat.

*June 3, Fr.*—Visit the Ducal Palace, and the Basilica of St. Mark adjacent to it. The *Piazzetta di San Marco* is the open space between the Ducal Palace on the north and the *Biblioteca Antica* on the south, once a library, but now the residence of the Governor-General. South of this is the *Giardino Reale*, laid out by Bonaparte, and designed for public use, but now attached to a Royal or Viceregal palace there. Observe, near the shore, here called the *Molo*, the two granite columns in front of the Piazzetta, bearing the winged lion of St. Mark and the statue of St. Theodore. Enter the Ducal Palace from the Piazzetta, by the Porta della Carta, and you will be shown in the court the spot where the Doge *Marino Falieri* was beheaded. Then, ascending the Staircase of the Giants,

Piazza of St. Mark.

Palace of the Doges.

observe those holes in the wall, once in the shape of lions' mouths, where secret accusations were deposited against any person by any accuser. Passing the Scala d'Oro, observe, in the great *Council Chamber*, the painting of Paradise, by Jacopo Tintoretto, one of the largest pictures in the world; and, around the frieze, portraits of all the earlier Doges, except Marino Falieri, whose allotted space is painted black, with the inscription, "Hic est locus Marini Falethri, decapitati pro criminibus." Here also are other good paintings, and a library, which was commenced by Petrarch and Cardinal Bessarion presenting their books to the republic. Visit next the *Hall of Scrutiny*, containing the remaining portraits of the Doges and other historical paintings. The other principal rooms to be visited are the *Museum*, containing a fine collection of statuary, and the Hall of Shields, containing some curious old maps, including that of the World, by Fra. Mauro, in 1460; the *Sala della Bussola*, or Hall of the Compass, so named from a statue of Venice holding a compass; the Chamber of the Council of Ten; the Hall with Four Doors; the *Sala del Pregadi*, or Senate Chamber; the *Sala del Collegio*, or presence chamber, where the Doge received foreign ambassadors; the *Ante Collegio*, or guard room, and the Hall of the Council of Three, where three judges met and pronounced sentence on prisoners secretly brought before them from the dungeons. Observe in this room the lone and horrid painting of the Infernal Regions. Then visit the *Pozzi*, or dungeons, and the *Bridge of Sighs*, leading over to the prison north of the Ducal Palace; and

Doge's Palace.

Bridge of Sighs.



the *Sotto Piombi*, or prisons under the leads, being those immediately beneath the roof.

Vicinity of St. Mark's.

Thence visit the Basilica, or Cathedral Church, of *St. Mark*, fronting on the Piazza di San Marco, on its eastern side. On the north side of this piazza is the range of buildings, called *Procuratie Vecchie*, formerly inhabited by the procurators of St. Mark; and, near the east end of it, is a clock-tower, surmounted by two bronze figures of men, called Moors, who hold each a hammer, and may be seen striking the hours on the bell. On the south side of the piazza are the *Procuratie Nuove*, which was the palace of Eugene Beauharnais; and on the west side is a range of buildings, erected by Napoleon, and once adorned by his statue, on the façade, between those of the Roman emperors, which still remain. Between the piazza and

Campanile.

the piazzetta stands the *Campanile*, or bell tower, which should be ascended just before noon, to see the feeding of the pigeons, and to enjoy the view. This tower is surmounted by a pyramid, and crowned with the winged figure of an angel: in all 323 feet high. Near this is the *Shame Stone*, where insolvent debtors were formerly exposed with humiliating ceremonies. The Church of

St. Mark's Cathedral.

St. Mark has 500 columns, mostly Byzantine or oriental; and the choir is separated from the nave by a rich screen, supporting statues of the Twelve Apostles, the Virgin Mary, and St. Mark. In a chapel on the right of the vestibule is shown the Rock from which Moses drew water; and, in the baptistry, the Stone on which John the Baptist was beheaded! Over the high altar is a rich bal-



daechino; and beneath the altar, it is said, rest the remains of St. Mark, brought from Alexandria in baskets, and concealed by covering them with pork.

You may then take a gondola, and visit the Church of *Santa Maria Gloriosa*, commonly called *I Frari*, in the western central part of the city. It contains a monument to Canova, designed by him for Titian, and a splendid monument to Titian likewise, newly erected; besides monuments to the Doge Foscari, to Nicolo Trono, to Giovanni, and Benedetto Pesaro, and numerous others. The altar piece is The Assumption, by Salvati, copied from that of Titian, once here, but carried off by the French, and now in the Academy. Returning, you may visit the Church of *Santa Maria della Salute*, on the eastern part of the Rialto Island: that is to say, between the Grand Canal and the Canal of Giudecca. It was erected, by a decree of the Senate, passed in 1632, in thanksgiving for the cessation of the great plague, which swept away 60,000 inhabitants of the city. Observe, back of the altar, the sculptured representation of Venice supplicating the Virgin Mary to drive away the Plague, which is fleeing from her presence. The building on the left of this church is the Ecclesiastical Seminary. You may also visit the Church of *San Giorgio Maggiore*, on the small island of St. George, at the east end of the Giudecca. Besides good paintings, it contains, back of the altar, a representation of our Saviour on a large brass globe, brightly polished, borne by the four evangelists. The wood carving in the choir, representing scenes in the life of St. Benedict, is remarkably fine.

Church of the Frari

S. Maria della Salute.

S. Giorgio Maggiore.

## Arsenal.

*June 4, Sat.*—Visit the *Darsena*, or arsenal, and navy-yard, having previously obtained a permit. It is near the east end of the city, and to reach it you pass along the *Riva degli Schiavoni*, which is the northern shore of the Canal of St. Mark. Observe, at the entrance gate, four marble lions, brought from the Peloponnesus, by Morosini, in 1685. Observe, in the lower room of the arsenal, the armor of the Doge Ziani, 700 years old: and, in the upper room, his shield, and the effigy of Gattamelata, as also the key-shaped spring pistol of Francesco di Carrara, tyrant of Padua, and the instruments of torture of Ecelino da Romano, who was noted for his jealousy. In the navy-yard, observe the model of the Bucentaur, the galley in which the Doge was wont to wed the Adriatic Sea. Here is also a building 1,000 feet long, for a rope-walk. On leaving the *Darsena*, you may proceed eastward, visiting the *Public Garden*, which was laid out by Napoleon, and then sail out to the *Lido*, which is the entrance to the harbor,—so called from the Latin *litus*, a shore,—and see the building where Lord Byron kept his horses, this being his favorite resort. You may also visit the Armenian College of *San Lazzaro*, on the island of this name, where Lord Byron studied Armenian, and many books are printed in this language.

## Public Garden.

## Dei Greci.

Returning, you may visit the Church of *San Giorgio Cavaliere*, otherwise called *dei Greci*, midway between the Arsenal and St. Mark's, where the arrangements are made, and the services performed according to the rites of the Greek church. Thence proceed north-westward, to the Church of *Santa Maria*

*Formosa*, from which the Brides of Venice were once carried away by the Istrian Pirates; and observe there the St. Barbara, by Palmavecchio. Thence proceed northward to the Church of *San Giovanni e San Paolo*, or St. John and St. Paul, in front of which is a bronze equestrian statue of Colleoni da Bergamo, the second ever cast in Italy, one at Padua having been the first. This Church is very rich in painting, and contains the picture, by Titian, of the Assassination of St. Peter Martyr, a Dominican inquisitor and friar of the thirteenth century; which is ranked by some as the third best painting in the world. Here also are numerous monuments of Doges and other great men of Venice. Adjoining this church, on the north, is the *Scuola di San Marco*, a benevolent establishment in connection with the church. Proceed thence northward, passing, on the right, the *Insane Asylum* for females, to the northern border of the city, and you will have a fine view of the snow-clad Tyrolian Alps. Then turn westward, and visit the Church of *Santa Maria Assunta*, or *Chiesa de Gesuiti*, which is one of the richest in the city, and contains the tomb of Ludovico Manini, the last Doge of Venice. Returning, you may stop at the Church of *Santo Salvatore*, south of the Rialto Bridge, which contains the tomb of Catharine of Cornaro, once the queen of Cyprus.

Church of St. John  
and St. Paul.

Church of the Jesuits.

*June 5, Sunday.*—You will probably find no English service in Venice; but may be interested in attending at St. Mark's or other Papal churches. It may be proper to visit the Church of *La Madonna del Orto*, in the extreme northern part of the city, to see the painting of

La Madonna del Orto.

the Last Judgment, by Tintoretto, or this may be deferred until the morrow.

Dei Scalzi.

*June 6, M.*—Proceed by way of the Grand Canal, for the sake of a second view, and visit the *Chiesa dei Scalzi* or Church of the Barefooted, which was built by seven noble families, each having a chapel there, as a place of interment. This Church, one of the richest in Venice, is pierced by cannon balls, which were fired during the recent revolution, begun in March, 1848, and suppressed in March, 1849. Then visit the *Manfrini Palace*, on the Canareggio, which is open to the public on Mondays and Thursdays, and contains the best private collection of pictures in Venice; among them the portrait of Ariosto by Titian, so highly praised by Lord Byron, and the St. Cecilia playing the organ, by Carlo Dolce. Returning, visit the Church of *San Jacopo di Realto*, commonly called *San Giacometto*, west of the Rialto Bridge. This is the oldest church in Venice; and was rebuilt in its present form in 1194. Near it was the ancient Exchange, in the days of Shylock, referred to in Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

Manfrini Palace.

S. Giacometto.

Return to Padua.

Leave Venice and return to Padua, in an afternoon train. You will probably be in time to visit the *Arena*, so called, which is in the eastern part of the city, surrounded by a high wall, and is supposed to have been an ancient Roman amphitheatre. A chapel opens into it, built by the Scrovigni, and called *Santa Maria dell' Annunciata*, or dell' *Arena*: but as it was designed and adorned by Giotto, it is popularly known as *Giotto's Chapel*. It contains numerous frescoes by Giotto, in the earliest and crudest

style of Italian painting; and among PADUA.  
 them a picture of the Last Judgment, which may have suggested this subject to Michael Angelo. Near this is the *Chiesa dei Eremitani*, or Church of the Hermits, having the ceiling recently painted blue, and spangled with gilt stars. It contains a picture of John Baptist in the Wilderness by Guido Reni. There may be time also to visit the Church of *Sant' Antonio*, or St. Anthony; which is very large, and crowned by eight domes, having quite an oriental appearance. St. Anthony was the patron saint of Padua; and here, in his chapel, in the north transept, are his tomb and his shrine, to which pilgrimages were formerly made, and perhaps they are still. In the rear aisle of this church is a sculptured bronze candelabrum, said to be the largest known. Attached to this edifice is a *Scuola* with five cloisters or cloistered courts; and in front is a bronze equestrian statue of *Gattamelata*, by Donatello, the first ever cast in Italy. Near this, in the southwest part of the city, is the *Botanic Garden*, the oldest of the kind; and west of this is the *Prato della Valle*, which is worth revisiting.

*June 7, Tu.*—Visit the *University*, in University.  
 the centre of the city, occupying the *Palazzo il Bò*, or Ox Palace, said to have been so named from the painting of an ox on a sign near by. The cloistered court is lined with sculptured mementos of its graduates, and contains the statue of Helena Lucretia Cornelia, the only lady who ever studied here and received a degree. This is the oldest university in Italy except that at Bologna; and it has the oldest Anatomical Theatre in the world, built by Aquapendente in 1594;

## Palace of Justice.

this having been the cradle of medical science. In the days of Dante it had 15,000 students, and 3000 it numbers still. Visit next the *Palazzo della Ragione*, or Palace of Reason, so called because it was once the City Hall, where debates were held and reasons assigned for public measures. It is now called the Palace of Justice; and stands between the Market of Fruits and that of Herbs, north of the University. It is a vast hall, 240 feet long and 80 wide, covered by a lofty, convex, four-sided roof, which is perhaps still the largest in the world unsupported by pillars within. Observe the Egyptian statues at the entrance, brought home by Belzoni; the frescoes on the walls, by Giotto and the astrologer Pietro d'Abano; the antique bust of Livy, who is claimed as a Paduan; and the wooden horse by Donatello, reminding one of the Trojan horse of old. From a rear window you may see the *Clock Tower*, on the Piazza dei Signori, containing the most ancient clock in Italy, made in 1344 for the Duke of Carrara, by Anthony of Padua, but it was the invention of Giacomo Dondi. The old tower, once a part of the Castle of *Ecce-lin da Romano*, is now the *Observatory*; and between this and the *Cathedral* is the *Palazzo Papafava*, containing a curious piece of sculpture, about five feet high, representing a group of sixty of the fallen angels, Lucifer and his crew.

## Rail road to Verona,

Then proceed by railroad to Verona; the distance being about 46 miles. Observe on the left a range of hills, called *Monte Berici*, reaching nearly from Padua to Verona; and another range on the north, so that the railroad traverses the valley between them. Passing the

village of Pajana, the first place of note on the way is *Vicenza*, 17 miles from *Vicenza*. Padua; a dome and spire, and tower of which are visible above the trees, on the right of the station; while opposite to it, on the left of the road, is a lofty hill, strewn with country-seats, and having an old church, conspicuous as you approach it. At *Tavernelle*, observe a high rock and a church on a hill toward the south; and on the north a castle on a hill, with another behind it, which becomes visible as you advance. At *Montebello* observe a hill on the north, crowned by a villa and a ruin, probably giving name to the place whence the title of Duke of Montebello was bestowed on Marshal Lannes for his bravery here; and at *San Bonifacio*, about 32 miles from Padua, you are not far north of *Arcola*, where Bonaparte gained *Arcola*. a victory at the imminent hazard of his life and his forces. A little beyond this, on the right, observe a tower on a hill, with a village beyond it; and another hill, crowned by a church, before reaching *Caldiero*. The last station is *San Martino*; and you may observe, on the right, the round Church of La Madonna della Campagna, crowned by a dome, just before reaching the depôt at Verona, *VERONA*. which is outside of the city walls. You may stop at the Hotel of the Two Towers (*Due Torri*), or that of the Tower of London, *Torre di Londra*, in the north-eastern part of the city.

You will probably have time, still, to see the principal curiosities of Verona. Visit first the tombs of the *Scaligeri*, Tombs of the Scaligers. once the Lords of Verona, in a small yard, close to their ancient residence, and fronting a little chapel called *Santa*



*Maria l'Antica.* Near this is the Piazza dei Signori, where Mastino I. was assassinated; and here are the *Palazzo del Consiglio*, and a column once crowned by the winged lion of Venice, to which Padua was subject until the French invasion. Beyond this is the Piazza delle Erbe, or vegetable market; on the north of which is the *Palazzo Maffei*, and on the left of this is the old Guard Tower, with its forked or deep-cloven battlements, here first seen. Visit next the *Casa de' Cappelletti*, or house of the Capulets, so intimately associated with the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet. Visit next the *Arena*, or Amphitheatre, the interior of which is almost perfectly preserved. It stands near the Piazza di Brà, on which front the Guard-house and the old Palazzo Publico, still used as a palace. At the Arena, you may buy of the keeper, specimens, either natural or artificial, of the petrified fish of Mont Bolca, north of Verona. Then passing the *Porta Bello-na*, and a castle near it, now used as barracks, visit the *Tomb of Juliet*, in the southeastern part of the city. It is in a garden, which was once a cemetery, in the rear of an old Franciscan Church. The place where it stands is proved to have been once a chapel, by the fresco of the Crucifixion on its wall. You may next visit the Church of *San Zenone*, in the southwest part of the city, and the oldest one in Verona, unless you are to pass it by diligence or vettura on departing. It is in the Lombard style, with a large rose or wheel-of-fortune window, sculptured with a king at the top of the wheel, and a prostrate wretch below. Then, returning by the *Castel Vecchio*, and the bridge contiguous to it over the

House of the Capulets

Amphitheatre.

Tomb of Juliet.

S. Zenone.

Adige, you may stop at the *Palazzo Canonessa*, where kings have feasted; and from its court you will have a good view of the bastions of *St. George* and *Santa Felice* on the north of the city. Then, passing the *Porta d' Borsari*, an ancient Roman gateway, you may visit the *Cathedral*, which is not very remarkable; or if there be time, you may visit the *Museo Lapidario*.

*June 8, W.*—Leave Verona for Bres- Verona to Brescia.  
cia; by railroad if it be completed; otherwise by diligence or vettura; the distance being about 42 mles. Going by vettura, you will soon pass the heights of *Samo* or *Zano* on the left, where a battle was fought during the late Revolution. Next you pass the strongly fortified town of *Peschiera*, at the foot of Peschiera.  
Lake Garda, where the river Mincio flows out, and fills the ditches of the fortress on its way. This is about 15 miles from Verona. At the village of *Desenzano* next, you have a fine view of the Lake; and then you ascend gradually to the lofty town of *Lonato*, 27 miles from Verona, standing so high that the road passes around its frowning walls. You next cross the little river Chiese at *San Marco*, and then come to *Rezzato*, with the Palazzo Finarolia and its terraced garden on the right. The last village is *Santa Eufemia*; and the hills on the right are strewn with country seats, before you enter the walls of Brescia, BRESCIA.  
where you may lodge at the *Hôtel Royal*, in the Contrada Larga, or at *le Duc Torri*, the Hotel of the Two Towers.

*June 9, Thursday.*—Visit first the Piazza Vecchia, or old square in Brescia, on which stands the *Hotel de Ville* or city hall, built in the style of Palladio.

Cathedral.

Museum.

Opposite to this is the tower of the city clock, with a dial not only divided into 24 hours, but the numbering commences on the right and not at the highest point. It has also two bronze men or Moors, to strike the hours, as at Venice. Then, passing the *Broletto*, the old castle and palace of the republic, with its cloven battlemented tower, visit the *Cathedrals*; the new one, having the third largest dome in Italy, and containing a fine recent picture of Christ Healing the Sick, by Mazzoni; and the old cathedral near it, the front part of which is said to have been an ancient temple of Diana, with a dome panelled internally like that of the Pantheon at Rome. Visit next the *Museum*, formed out of the ancient temple of Hercules, partly in ruins; and observe there a very ancient Grecian bronze statue of Victory, one of the most perfect of its kind. Then visit the *Galeria Tosi*, an admirable collection of paintings; and observe the Ducal Palace at Venice in a snow storm, by Borsato; and Christ showing his wounds to Thomas, by Raphael. The *Campo di Marte* is out of the city, westward; and still beyond this is the *Campo Santo*, or cemetery, with its beautiful avenues and chapel. You will pass these on the left, if you leave the city by vettura; but if the railroad be completed from Brescia to Treviglio, as it has been for some time from Treviglio to Milan, this will be the preferable conveyance.

Brescia to Milan.

Leave Brescia for Milan; the distance being about 55 miles. Passing *Ospedalletto*, if you go by vettura, and *Cocaglio*, a village south of Monte Orfano, you then turn more southward, and will

cross the intended railroad at *Chiari*, about 15 miles from Brescia. After this you will cross the river Oglio, pass the village of *Antignati*, and the little river Serio, before reaching *Treviglio*, about 35 miles from Brescia. The remaining distance to Milan, will of course be performed by railway; the country being level, and nothing remarkable intervening. The *dépôt* at Milan, as usual in Italian cities, is outside the gates; and you will find excellent accommodations at the *Hôtel de la Ville de Milan*, MILAN, opposite to the church of St. Charles; or at the *Royal Hotel* in the Contrada dei Tre Re. The *Gran' Bretagna* is also spoken of as a good hotel, and moderate in its charges.

*June 10, Friday.*—Visit the Duomo Cathedral or Cathedral of Milan. It is doubtless the most remarkable one in the world, in Gothic style, having cost more than \$100,000,000; and although begun in the year 1386, it is not yet finished. The Emperor Napoleon expended large sums upon it; and his statue may be seen among those of saints and angels, on a pinnacle above the roof. The total length of the cathedral is 485 feet; its greatest breadth, 287; and the top of the *flèche* or spire is 355 feet high. In the right or south transept, observe the monument of *Giovani de' Medici*, sometimes called *Il Medechino*, to distinguish him from the Medici of Florence,—an entirely different family. In the sacristy are two full length silver statues; one of St. Ambrose, the ancient bishop here; the other of San Carlo or St. Charles Borromeo, an archbishop of Milan, who was almost worshipped before his death, which took place in 1584.

This cathedral has 146 pinnacles, each adorned with 25 statues and statuettes. The total number of these figures is said to be 6,616, chiefly on the exterior; and there are 286 water-spouts projecting from the walls, in various sculptured forms. The view from the summit is surpassingly grand, of the cathedral itself, the city, and the distant Alps. A subterranean passage, it is said, leads to the Archbishop's Palace, not far distant, on the southeast; and there is a Royal Palace near the cathedral, fronting it on the south, where once stood the Palace of the Visconti. The steeple adjoining it is that of the Church of St. Gothard, now the palace chapel.

S. Bernadino del  
Monte.

Hospital.

Taking a carriage and guide, proceed from the cathedral southeastward, to the *Piazza Fontana*, containing the only public fountain in the city, and observe the Archbishop's Palace on the right or west side. Continue on to the *Corso di Porta Tosa*, and observe the column there supporting a statue of our Saviour. Then turning southwestward, visit the small Church of *San Bernadino del Monte*, and the little chapel attached to it on the right, consecrated to the Madonna de'Morti, and lined on three sides with human bones, said to be those of martyrs anciently slain by the Arians. Opposite to this is the church of *San Stefano*, fronting on the Vezzano, or market for vegetables and fish. Thence turn southwestward, and visit the *Ospedale Maggiore*, or Great hospital, inclosing nine courts, and containing 3,000 patients. Beyond this you reach the Church of *San Nazario*, the vestibule of which is the chapel of the family of Trivulzio, containing their effigies, and

worthy of a visit. Continuing south-westward, you come next to the Church of *Sant' Eufemia*, containing a picture of this saint's martyrdom, said to be by Titian. Fronting on the same piazza is the Church of *St. John and St. Paul*, of minor note. Then turn southward and visit the Church of *Santa Maria di Celso* S. Maria di Celso, (or presso San Celso), which is entered through a cloister, and has statues of Adam and Eve in niches on either side of the door, and a row of statues around the drum supporting the dome. Proceeding southward and then westward, visit the *Porta Ticinese*, adorned with an Ionic portico. Then visit the Church of *Sant' Eustorgio*, near by, which contains the tombs of the three wise men or Magi; whose remains are said to have been given by Constantine to St. Eustorgius, and buried here; but Frederick Barbarossa, gave them to the Archbishop of Cologne. Proceeding northward, visit the old Church of *San Lorenzo*, the 16 S. Lorenzo, columns in front of which are the chief Roman remains in Milan. Here is the tomb of Adolphus, king of the Goths, successor of Alaric; and his wife Placidia, who was a sister of the emperor Honorius. Returning by the Carobbio, and the circular Church of *St. Sebastian*, S. Sebastian, you will have seen the principal objects of interest in the southern part of the city.

*June 11, Saturday.*—Visit first the *Brera*, or Palace of Sciences and Arts, Brera, proceeding by way of the *Piazza* and *Palazzo Belgiojoso*. The Brera was once the College of Santa Maria in Brera, or St. Maria in the Fields, belonging to the Jesuits. Observe in the court, the statues of Cagníola the archi-

tect; Cavalieri, the geographer; Verri, the historian; Parini, the poet; Beccaria, the jurist; and other distinguished men. The paintings occupy 12 rooms; and among them are the Adoration of the Magi, by Titian; the Marriage of the Virgin by Raphael; a Madonna and Child, and St. Peter and St. Paul by Guido Reni; and other valuable pictures. There is also a gallery of statues; a Museo Lapodario; a library; and an observatory, founded by Boscovich, in 1762.

S. Simpliciano.

Arena.

Arch of Peace.

La Scala.

Visit next the Church of *San Simpliciano*, northwest of the Brera, in Gothic style, and containing pictures of Moses and Aaron. Thence visit the *Arena*, constructed by Napoleon, in 1805-6. It is an elliptical inclosure, 780 feet long, and 390 wide, with space for 3,000 persons to see races and regattas in the central area, which may be made dry, or flooded, at pleasure. Thence turn westward, across the Piazza d'Armi, protected by the *Caserma*, serving as a castle and barracks, to see the *Arco della Pace*, or Arch of Peace, begun by Napoleon, but finished by the Austrians, and crowned by a statue of Peace. Returning, you may pass the celebrated theatre of *La Scala*, capable of seating 4000 persons; and visit the Church of *San Fedele*, adorned with bas-reliefs; observing also the massive *Palazzo Marini*, near by, devoted to public offices. It may be advisable, after dinner, to visit the *Giardini Pubblici*, or Public Gardens, in the northeast part of the city, beyond which is the *Lazzaretto*; the Corso di Porta Orientale leading to them both.

*June 12, Sunday.*—There will proba-



bly be no English service held in Milan ; but the services at the Cathedral, and at the Church of *San Carlo*, will sufficiently occupy the day. The latter church is a new building, in honor of St. Charles Borromeo, and standing opposite to the Hotel de la Ville, in the Corso Francesco. It is circular in form, and surmounted by a dome, with colonnaded walks on either side extending forward to the street. Observe in it the beautiful sculptured group of St. Charles administering the eucharist. It may be interesting to visit the Foppone or Campo Santo of *San Michele*, a cemetery in the southeastern part of the city. There are more than 200 churches and chapels in Milan ; but those named in this outline are believed to possess the most artistic and historic interest.

*June 13, Monday.*—Take a carriage, and proceed westward, by Duomo or Cathedral, to the *Piazza dei Mercanti*, called also the *Piazza de' Tribunali*. In the centre of this stands a singular building, on arches, once the *Palazzo della Regione*, or town hall, then the *Palazzo de' Tribunali*, for courts of justice ; then the *Palazzo dei Mercanti*, or Merchants' Exchange ; but now the *Archivio Pubblico*, or public archives, while the open space beneath serves as a market. Observe, on the right archivolt of the second arch on the north side of it, the figure in relief of a sow half covered with wool. This refers to the tradition that such an animal guided Belovesus the Gaul to found a city here ; and hence the original Latin name of Milan, *Mediolanum*, from *medius*, middle, and *lana*, wool. Milan once set the

fashions for Europe; and hence the origin of our word milliner.

Ambrosian Library.

Then, turn southwestward, and visit the *Biblioteca Ambrosiana*, or Ambrosian Library. It was founded by Cardinal Federigo Borromeo, a cousin of San Carlo; and contains 130,000 printed volumes, besides 5,500 volumes of manuscripts, and valuable pictures, statues, and other curiosities. Observe a *palimpsest*, or parchment twice written over; originally with the oration of Cicero for Scaurus, and over this with the Carmina of Sedulius. Observe, also, a Holy Family by Carlo Dolce; a Crucifixion by Guido Reni, the triplicate of those in the Vatican and at Bologna; and an excellent copy of the Last Supper, of Leonardo da Vinci, made by Paoli Bianchi, 260 years ago.

S. Ambrogio.

Thence, proceeding westward, visit the Church of *Sant' Ambrogio*, founded by St. Ambrose the early Bishop of Milan, on the site of a temple of Bacchus, or of Minerva. Some writers maintain that this is the very church from which Ambrose repelled the Emperor Theodosius, for a slaughter which he had committed; (*Coghlan*;) while Murray assigns this honor to the church of San Vittore al Corpo. The tomb of St. Ambrose is said to be under the altar of the church which bears his name. Thence proceed westward to the Church of *San Vittore al Corpo*, the former cloisters of which are used as barracks, and the dome of which is adorned internally with pictures of eight Sibyls,—the Cumaean, Samian, Cumanian, Hellespontic, Libyan, Persian, Delphian, and Erythrean. Next proceed northward to the suppressed

S. Vittore.

convent of the Church of *Sant Maria della Grazie*, to see the remains of the celebrated picture of the Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci. It is painted on the wall of the refectory; the entrance being through a cloister, once the seat of the Inquisition in Milan. The picture is greatly defaced, and must perish; but its memory will be preserved by means of numerous copies and engravings.

P. M.—Leave Milan for Como, by railroad; the distance being 28 miles.

The stations on the way are Sesto, *Monza*, Seregno, Camnago, and *Camerlata*.

The city of Monza, a little way off the railroad, is noted for its cathedral, containing the celebrated Iron Crown, the

Iron Crown.

circlet of which is said to have been hammered out of one of the nails of our Saviour's cross! It was worn by Henry VII. of Germany in 1311; and by Napoleon the Great; as also by the recent emperors of Austria at their coronation.

The last part of the way is among hills, finely cultivated and terraced; and the railroad terminates at *Camerlata*; but

tickets are given, at Milan, for the omnibuses thence, a mile or more, to Como, where the best inn is the *Albergo de l'Angelo*.

Como was called Comum by the Romans, and was the birth-place of the younger Pliny. It contains a fine cathedral, with an arcade on the left, between it and the clock-tower. It contains also in the public square a statue of Volta, who was born here; but nothing else of special note.

In order to reach Lake Maggiore by way of Lake Lugano, which is a very romantic route, it will be necessary to forward your heavy baggage by dili-

Como.

Como, continued.      gence from Como to Laveno. If this cannot be done, it will be advisable, after seeing the Lake of Como, to return to Como, and proceed personally, with your luggage, to Laveno, on Lake Maggiore.

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*Note.*—The SECOND PART of this Hand-Book, which will be published shortly, will include an outline Tour in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, and Ireland. To see the most interesting objects in these countries, devoting as much time, in proportion, as we have taken thus far, will require about three and a half months,—say to the 1st of October. Thus :

June 15 to July 9 (24 days), in SWITZERLAND, visiting Mt. St. Bernard, Geneva, Chamouni, Lausanne, Berne, Interlachen and the Oberland Alps, Lungern, Luzerne, the Rhigi, Zurich, Schaffhausen and Basle.

July 10 to July 21 (11 days), in GERMANY, via Basle to Arnheim, visiting Kebl, Strasbourg, Baden-Baden, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Mayence, down the Rhine to Bonn, Coblenz, Cologne, and Dusseldorf.

July 21 to 27, in HOLLAND, via Arnheim to Amsterdam, Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam.

July 28 to Aug. 2 in BELGIUM, visiting Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, by steamer to Dover, thence to London via Canterbury.

Aug. 3 to Aug. 15 (12 days). LONDON and its environs, including Zoological Gardens, Coliseum, Tower, Tunnel, Bank of England, &c., &c. Excursions to Hampton Court and Kew, Windsor, Cambridge.

Aug. 16 to Sept. 3 (17 days), ENGLAND : Excursions to Brighton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Southampton

and Salisbury ; to Oxford, Blenheim, Stratford, Warwick, Kenilworth, Birmingham, Derby, Chatsworth and its vicinity, Sheffield, York and Newcastle.

Sept. 4 to Sept. 16 (12 days), in SCOTLAND, visiting Kelso, Melrose, Abbotsford, Edinburgh, Stirling, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Staffa, Iona, Glasgow, Ayr, &c.

Sept. 17 to 23 (6 days), in IRELAND, visiting Giants' Causeway, Londonderry, Belfast, and Dublin. [For Killarney, &c., a week more would be wanted.]

Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, Dublin, Holyhead, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Keswick and the Lakes of Cumberland, and return to Liverpool.

## REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

(American Almanac, 1853.)

Name.	Title.	State	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	Sweden and Norway	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844	45	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Greek Church
Frederic VII.	King	Denmark	Oct. 6, 1803	Jan. 20, 1848	39	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	rot. Episcopal
William III.	King	Holland or Netherlands	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849	32	Reformed
Leopold	"	Belgium	Dec. 10, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran*
Fred. Wm. IV.	"	Prussia	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840	45	Evangelical
Fred. Augustus	"	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836	39	Catholic*
George	"	Hanover	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851	33	Evangelical
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Feb. 28, 1823	Mar. 7, 1842	19	Lutheran
George	"	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	"
Augustus	"	Oldenburg	July 18, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	"
William	Duke	Brunswick	Apr. 25, 1816	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Adolphus	"	Nassau	Feb. 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	22	Evangelical
Ch. Frederic	Grand Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen.	July 2, 1783	June 14, 1823	45	Lutheran
Ernest II.	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	26	"
Bernard	"	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	"
George	"	Saxe-Altenburg	July 24, 1796	Nov. 30, 1848	52	"
Leopold	"	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evangelical
Alexander	"	Anhalt-Bernberg	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1834	29	"
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	"	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 3, 1835	34	"
Henry XX.	"	Reuss, Elder Line	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1836	42	"
Henry LXII.	"	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	Apr. 17, 1818	33	"
Leopold	"	Lippe-Detmold	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851	30	Reformed
George	"	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	"

Monarch	Residence	Accession	Religion
George Victor Ferdinand	Landgrave	Jan. 14, 1831	Evangelical
Frederic	Prince Regent	Apr. 26, 1783	Reformed
Frederic Wm.	Electeur	Sept. 9, 1826	Evangelical
Louis III.	Grand Duke	Aug. 20, 1802	Reformed
Chas. Antony†	Prince	June 9, 1806	Lutheran
Frederic†	"	Sept. 7, 1811	Catholic†
Aloys	"	Feb. 16, 1801	"†
William	King	May 26, 1796	"
Maximilian II.	"	Sept. 27, 1781	Lutheran
Fran. Joseph I.	Emperor	Nov. 28, 1811	Catholic
Chas. Louis N. }	"	Aug. 18, 1830	"
Bonaparte	"	Apr. 20, 1803	"
Isabella II.	Queen	Oct. 10, 1830	"
Maria II.	"	Apr. 4, 819	"
Victor Emanuel	King	Mar. 14, 1820	"
Leopold II.	Grand Duke	Oct. 3, 1797	"
Charles III.	Duke	Jan. 24, 1823	"
Francis V.	"	June 1, 1819	"
Pius IX.	Pope	May 13, 1792	"
Ferdinand II.	King	Jan. 12, 1810	"
Otho	"	June 1, 1815	"
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Apr. 23, 1823	Catholic*
Florestan	Prince	Oct. 10, 1785	Mahometan
			Catholic
	Waldeck	May 15, 1845	14
	Hesse-Homburg	Sept. 8, 1848	65
	Baden	Mar. 30, 1852	26
	Hesse-Cassel	Nov. 20, 1847	45
	Hesse-Darmstadt	June 16, 1848	42
	Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	Aug. 27, 1848	87
	Hohenzollern-Hechingen	Sept. 13, 1838	37
	Liechtenstein	Apr. 20, 1835	40
	Wurtemberg	Oct. 30, 1816	35
	Bavaria	Mar. 21, 1848	37
	Austria	Dec. 2, 1848	18
	France	Dec. 20, 1851	43
	Spain	Sept. 29, 1833	3
	Portugal	May 2, 1826	7
	Sardinia	Mar. 23, 1849	29
	Tuscany	June 18, 1824	26
	Parma	Mar. 14, 1849	26
	Modena and Massa	Jan. 21, 1846	26
	States of the Church	June 21, 1846	54
	Two Sicilies	Nov. 8, 1830	20
	Greece	May 7, 1832	17
	Turkey	July 2, 1839	16
	Monaco	Oct. 2, 1841	56

\* The King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; the King of Saxony is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*.

† Dec. 7, 1849. These two princes abdicated in favor of the King of Prussia.



## STATES OF EUROPE.

With the Form of Government, and Square Miles, according to McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, with Corrections; and the Population (chiefly) from the Almanach de Gotha for 1852.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Enum'n.
Andorre, Pyrenees, <i>Republic</i> ,	With two syndics and a council,	190	7,000	
*Anhalt-Bernburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	States having limited powers,	839	50,411	
*Anhalt-Cöthen,†	"	818	43,120	
*Anhalt-Dessau,	"	:60	63,700	1849
*Austria, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	255,926	37,443,033	1846
*Baden, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	5,712	1,362,774	1849
*Bavaria, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy;	28,435	4,519,546	1850
Belgium,	"	11,313	4,359,090	1849
*Bremen, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	112	72,820	1842
*Brunswick, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	1,525	268,943	1846
Church, States of, <i>Pope</i> dom,	Absolute sovereignty,	17,048	2,908,115	1842
Denmark, with Schleswig-Holstein, } <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with prov. states,	21,856	2,296,597	1850
France, <i>Empire</i> ,	Limited (?) monarchy; with senate,	203,736	35,400,486	1846
*Frankfort, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	91	70,244	1849
Great Britain, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; lords and commons,	116,700	27,435,325	1851
Greece,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	18,244	1,032,900	
*Hamburg, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	149	188,054	
*Hanover, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	14,600	1,773,711	1845
*Hesse-Cassel, <i>Electorate</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	4,430	754,590	1846
*Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	3,751	852,679	1846
*Hesse-Homb'g, <i>Landgraviate</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	:06	24,203	1846
Holland, with Luxembourg,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	13,890	3,267,638	1850
Ionian Islands, <i>Republic</i> ,	Under Brit. protee.; council and chamber,	1,097	219,797	1844
*Liechtenstein, <i>Principality</i> ,	"	52	6,351	1842
*Lippe-Detmold,	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	445	104,674	1849

*Lippe Schaumburg, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	205	28,837	1849
*Lübeck, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and assembly,	142	47,197	1845
*Mecklenburg-Schwerin, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; with one chamber,	4,701	586,724	1850
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	"	997	96,292	1848
Modena and Massa, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,073	556,458	
Monaco, <i>Principality</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	50	7,000	
*Nassau, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	1,736	427,915	1850
*Oldenburg, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	"	2,470	278,030	1851
Parma, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,184	494,737	1850
Portugal, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	34,500	8,412,500	1841
*Prussia,	"	107,300	16,346,625	1849
*Reuss, <i>Principality</i> of,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	588	112,175	1846
*Russia (in Europe), <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	2,120,397	60,362,315	1846
San Marino, <i>Republic</i> ,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7,600	
Sardinia, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	28,830	4,916,087	1848
*Saxony,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	5,705	1,894,431	1849
*Saxe-Altenburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	491	131,780	1850
*Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, "	Limit. sov.; one chamber for each duchy,	790	149,753	1849
*Saxe-Mein.-Hildburgh. "	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	968	163,323	1849
*Saxe-Weim. Eisenach, "	"	1,403	261,370	1851
*Scharzburg-Rudolst., <i>Principality</i> ,	"	405	69,650	1849
*Schwarzburg-Sondersh., "	"	358	60,002	1849
Sicilies, The Two, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	41,521	8,423,316	1845
Spain,	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	176,480	13,705,500	1833
Sweden, }	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	{ 170,715	3,399,341	1840
Norway, }	Confederation of republics; a diet,	{ 121,725	1,328,471	1845
Switzerland, <i>Republic</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	15,261	2,390,116	1850
*Turkey, <i>Empire</i> ,	Monarchy,	189,920	15,500,000	1844
Tuscany, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	8,712	1,696,483	
*Waldeck, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	455	58,219	1850
*Württemberg, <i>Kingdom</i> .		7,568	1,802,252	1850
Total,		3,708,871		

\* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† United to Anhalt-Dessau and Bernburg, since Nov. 23, 1847.

‡ Including Poland and Finland.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia.

## TABLE OF COINS

WITH THEIR VALUE IN AMERICAN CURRENCY.

ENGLAND.		SILVER.	
GOLD.		\$ cts.	
Sovereign.....	4 83	Francesconi or Scudi, 10	1 08
Half ".....	2 41	Pauls.....	54
SILVER.		Mezzo Scudo.....	18
Crown.....	1 15	Lira.....	10
Half ".....	56	Paul or Paolo, 8 Crazie....	10
Shilling.....	23	NAPLES.	
Sixpence.....	11	Onza, 30 Carlines.....	2 52
Fourpence.....	7	Piastre, 12 ".....	1 04
FRANCE.		Carlin, 10 Grains.....	8
GOLD.		LOMBARDY & VENICE.	
Louis d'or.....	4 50	French money is current.	
Piece of 40 Francs.....	7 66	The Italian Lire is the	
" 20 ".....	3 83	same as the Franc.	
" 10 ".....	1 90	PIEDMONT.	
" 6 ".....	1 12	The actual coinage is the	
SILVER.		same as the French.	
Piece of 5 Francs.....	93	GENOA.	
" 2 ".....	36	The Doppia of gold is worth	
" 1 ".....	18	79 Francs.....	14 69
" $\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	8	The Ruspone of gold is worth	
" $\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	4	60 Pauls.....	6 09
" 30 Sols.....	25	The Sequin of Florence is	
" 20 ".....	16	worth 20 Pauls.....	2 03
" 15 ".....	12	The Sequin of Rome is worth	
" 50 Centimes.....	8	19 Pauls.....	1 98
" 25 ".....	4	The Francesconi is worth 10	
TUSCANY.		Pauls.....	1 01
GOLD.		The Crown of St. John Bap-	
Ruspone.....	7 32	tist is worth 5 Livres...	93
Zecchino (Sequin).....	2 40		

## PAPAL STATES.

The accounts are commonly kept in Scudi, Pauls, and Bajocchi.

1 *Scudo* = 10 *Pauls* = 100 *Bajocchi*.

## G O L D.

Doppia Nuova of Pius VII. (Pistole), =	32 Pauls, 1 Baj.	\$3 29
Zecchino (Sequin), =	20 " 5 "	2 05
Piece of 5 Scudi, =	50 "	5 13
" 2½ " =	25 "	2 56

## S I L V E R.

Scudo (Roman Dollar, 1835), =	10 "	1 03
Mezzo Scudo, =	5 "	51
Testone, =	3 "	31
Papetto, =	2 "	21
Paulo (Paul), =	10 "	10
Grosso (half Paul), =	5 "	5



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